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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 90 BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

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For freights and other particulars apply to:

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th Apr.	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,760
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
18th April	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th Jun	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th April	ALIPORE†	..	5,273
30th ,,	KIDDERPORE *	..	5,334
5th May	SICILIA § ..	..	6,813
10th ,,	PERIM *	..	7,648
26th ,,	SOUDAN § ..	..	6,696
7th July	SICILIA § ..	..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN § ..	..	6,696

† Calls as Shanghai
Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO FRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
16th April ..	BARPETA..	Busreh via K'chi & P Gulf Ports.
16th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East & S.Africa. 2-30 p.m.
18th ,, ..	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
21st ,, ..	VITA' ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1388.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE.
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Penang Maru	G. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th April
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	10th ,,	24th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th May.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.

* Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	520	240	160	123
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*SumatraMaru	T. Yamaguchi	5750	27th ,,	15th April.
*Atlas Maru	T. Nishimura	7347	16th Apr.	28th Apr.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	26th Apr.	
Shunko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May.
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahasi	7770	12th May	26th May.

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $29,990,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. HYND, Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank:
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200.00.000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 32,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar,
South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital ... Fs60,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI,
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C,
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No, V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES

INDIA	
CALCUTTA—	Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—	Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—	Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—	Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—	Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—	H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—	Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.	
RANGOON—	The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.	
COLOMBO—	H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.	
SINGAPORE—	Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—	Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—	Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—	Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
SIPOH—	Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES,	
SOURABAYA (Java)—	The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)	Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—	S. D. Kaper Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.	
SAIGON—	A. B. David.
SIAM.	
BANGKOK—	Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.	
SHANGHAI—	W. R. Loxley Co.
PEK NG—	Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—	Perrin Cooper & Cd.
HONGKONG—	The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.	
KAMPALA—	Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—	Scott & Co.
ZANZARIB—	Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.	
LONDON—	Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, General Manager

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

—FLEXOID—
& Leather Cloths
—TIGER BRAND—
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.,
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: Dhaymajaya.
Telephone 22750

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Rs. Purgative and Confectioner.
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Blindness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature. 1dram Rs. 2, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for particulars to: NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

138123

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK in an Attorneys office. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No. 192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10269

WANTED—Energetic man to sell stationery in offices and elsewhere on commission and pay. Apply Box No. 191, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10258

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
18736

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS, for Bank and Firms. Apply with one anna stamp. COMMERCIAL, SERVICE, MARRIAGE BUREAU, Nakur District, Saharanpur.
A R10253

WANTED—1. A certified and experienced AUDITOR for the Punjab Co-operative Union Ltd., Lahore—Post permanent—Pay Rs. 200/- p.m. rising to Rs. 300/-. 2. An ASSISTANT to The Auditor—Pay Rs. 100. Apply before the 20th April to the HONORARY SECRETARY, stating qualifications.
A R10249

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualifications. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, the Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 15, Barr Street, Rangoon.
A 19412

WANTED.—Qualified ASSISTANT SURGEON of any recognised University, D.P.H. preferred) as Health Officer on one year's probation and pay Rs. 200—10—300. Apply up to 22nd April, 1924 to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, stating age, present and past services and Sanitary training.
A 19391

WANTED—An ASSISTANT, who must be Keen on Scouting to the Secretary to the Bombay Provincial Boy Scouts Council, salary Rs. 150-10-200. Must be able to keep accounts and help edit a Headquarters Gazette. A Scouter preferred. Applications should be sent to the undersigned before 1st May, 1924. A. C. MILLER, Provincial Secretary to the Bombay Boy Scouts Council, 4, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Road, Poona.
A 19396

WANTED by a well-established Indian Insurance Company, CHIEF AGENT for Deccan and also for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED

WANTED—Pushing and Influential DISTRICT AGENTS and CANVASSERS everywhere on a decent commission or salary or both to canvass Life and Marriage Insurance Policies of monthly premium of Re. 2 and 1. No medical examination. Females insured on uniform premium. Marriage Policies are granted to minors through their Guardian. Maximum amount of claim payable under each Policy being Rs. 500 and 250 in 1st and 2nd classes respectively. For particulars, address HANSLOX LIMITED, Managing Agents, THE VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Insurance Department) Delhi.
8

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R16110

OPPOSITE MARINE LINES STATION, a very large BLOCK is TO BE LET for High Class Hindus.
C R10173

TO LET.—A beautiful house with garden, water laid on, next to the Salogarha Railway Station and Cart Road, four miles from Solon Hill. It is a place for those who love Quiet and Solitude. For terms: Apply to:—RAI BAHADUR, L. PANNA LAL, Amballa City.
C 19389

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HENNA (MENHDHI)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 10199

WE UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY genuine Kosa Silk of every description in cheap rates. Place your orders with us and thereby avoid middle men's huge profit. Apply to MISHRA BROTHERS, Raigarh, C.P.
T R10248

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—One LANCASHIRE BOILER of 30' by 7½' of 160 lbs. pressure of THOMAS BEELEY; and one STEAM ENGINE of HICKS make, of corlish valves with condenser, 20 in. cylinder—48 in. stroke. Apply to Box No. 189. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10250

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—APPLICANTS to know our formula of duplicating ruppes. For particulars apply with Eight Red Stamps to Barracks, 5, Khandala. G.I.P. Ry.
N R10225

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—GRAND TABLE PIANO, HAJI EBRAHIM CHAWL, near David Mill, Carroll Rd., Parel, P.O. 13, A.S. ISRARL.
N R10259

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH or GERMAN is taught by post. Three months' course. Concession to students. Apply to T. N. RAU, Kasauli, PUNJAB.
M R10261

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Teaches chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R.R. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
M R10202

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

A HARD WASTE or Cop Bottom Waste Braker Machine of six Cylinders, Platt Brothers' Make, is to be sold. Offers are invited. If desired the Machine can be seen in the NARSINGGIRJI MILL, Station Road, Sholapur.

PREMCHAND VADILAL,
Acting Manager.
The Narsinggirji Mfg. Co., Sholapur.
C19392

NOTICE.

ASSOCIACAI COANA de MUTUO AUXILIO, LIMITED.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the adjourned 39th Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held on SUNDAY, the 27th April, 1924, in the Hall of the Association's Building, Girgaum Road, at 11 a.m. (S.T.)

By Order of the Board,
SALUSINHO S. SANTAMARIA,
Secretary, Treasurer.
Girgaum Road, Bombay, 2.
14th April, 1924.
C19445

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN KURLA AND CHEMBUR.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 15th instant a Rail Motor conveying a limited number of first and third class passengers only will be run between Kurla and Chembur.

For timings see poster time-tables exhibited at stations.

On and from the same date Nos. 671 Down, 677 Down, 672 Up and 678 Up new running between Chembur and Reay Road will start from and terminate at Kurla.

The special train run between Kurla and Chembur on Saturdays will be discontinued from the 19th instant.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Chief Trans. Supdt's Office,
Bombay, 10th April, 1924.
19436

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2619 OF 1923.

CHHOTALAL DURJANMAL, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs

Versus

Bai JASWANTIBAI, sole heir and widow of Laldas Karsondas ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of September, 1923. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Laldas Karsondas deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 26th day of May, 1923, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19387

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5216 of 1923.

DEVRAM AKHAI & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

LALJI LOWJI PENDHI & Ors. ..... Defendants.

To,
LALJI LOWJI PENDHI
and
The Persons concerned.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been POSTPONED from the 8th day of April, 1924, to the 10th day of June, 1924.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
19443

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAJABALLY MAHOMED, of Bandra, Mahomedan Inhabitant, who has agreed to purchase the property hereinafter described from MARIANO JOSEPH RODRIGUES, of Bandra, Christian Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the same to our client. All persons having any claims against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bagayat land, containing by admeasurement 14½ Gunthas or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of the Bombay Suburban District under Survey No. 314 Fal No. 2 all which premises are situated on the West side of Pali Danda Road at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and are bounded, on the East by a plot bearing Pot No. 5 of Survey No. 314 and belonging to Huseinbhai Mahomedbhai Rahimtoola on the West by a plot bearing Survey No. 254, also belonging to the said Huseinbhai Mahomedbhai Rahimtoola on the North by a property belonging to the said Huseinbhai Mahomedbhai Rahimtoola and on the South by the Fal No. 1 of Survey No. 314, belonging to the Vendor and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1924.

SHROFF AND LAM.
Purchaser's Solicitors.
C19448

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 985 of 1924.

Summary Suit.

GOMAJI HARNATH AND CO., a firm carrying on business as Shroffs at Borbhat Lane, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAMCHANDRA BALARAM NAIK, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Contractor, residing at New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,
RAMCHANDRA BALARAM NAIK
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above Suit against you to inter alia recover from you the sum of Rs. 4,442-10-8 together with interest on Rs. 4,300 at the rate of 2 per cent. per mensem from the 4th day of March, 1924, till judgment and costs and further interest as mentioned in the Plaint herein being the amount due at foot of 2 Promissory Notes passed by you in favour of the plaintiffs.

The Plaintiffs have been given liberty to serve the Writ of Summons upon you by inserting this Notice in Newspapers.

You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the publication hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree for the amount mentioned above.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1924.

PARALKAR & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
19442

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

(Short Cause)

Suit No. 1210 of 1924.

GUSTASP BEHRAM, of Poona Irani inhabitant residing at Poona...Plaintiff.

vs

RUSTOMJI LIMJI MUNSHI of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, formerly residing at 104, Khetwadi Back Road but whose present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

To,
RUSTOMJI LIMJI MUNSHI,
The Defendant above-named.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover two sums one of Rs. 2,837 and the other of Rs. 2,600 with interest costs and interest on judgment.

The Plaintiff has been given liberty to serve the writ of summons upon you by affixing a duplicate copy thereof on the outer door of the house No. 104, Khetwadi Back Road, wherein you last resided and by affixing a true copy thereof on a conspicuous part in the High Court House and by inserting this notice in newspapers.

You are now hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 27th day of May, 1924 at 11.15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer the plaintiff and as the date fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal you must produce all your relevant papers and witnesses on that date.

And take notice that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned above the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1924.

VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Churchgate Street,
Yusuf Building, Bombay.
19441

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAJABALLY MAHOMED, of Bandra, Mahomedan Inhabitant, who has agreed to purchase the property hereinafter described from Ignatius Francis Pereira of Bandra, Christian Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the same to our client. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Bagayat land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay Suburban District under Survey No. 313 part of Falni No. 2 and Survey No. 314 part of Pot No. 4 all which premises are situated at and on the West side of Pali Danda Road at Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and are bounded on the East by the said Pali Danda Road, on the West and North by a property belonging to Huseinbhoy Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola and on the South partly by Survey No. 314 Pot No. 1 and 3 and part of Pot No. 4, belonging to the said Ignatius Francis Pereira partly by Pot No. 4 of Survey No. 252 all which premises are now in the occupation of the said Ignatius Francis Pereira.

SHROFF AND LAM,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
Dated this 14th day of April, 1924.
C19449

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CARVED AND PLAIN SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERT WIMBRIDGE, M. BRESSLOW AND OTHER GERMAN MAKES, BRINSMEAD COTTAGE PIANO, GRAMOPHONE, OLD BRASSWARE PARISIAN FIGURESES, OLD CHINA VASES, CARPETS, JECOBIAN SIDEBOARD, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Auction Sale on SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in School of Art Bungalow in the compound of School of Art, Hornby Road, made to order open carved and plain very valuable household furniture made by Robert, M. Bresslow Wimbridge and other makers, such as sliding, dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiter, leather lined Chesterfield suites of sofas and chairs, drawing room mahoganised Cabinets by Bresslow and Robert, table lamp, tapestry lined silver show cases, English cash box, rich pictures, carpets, Parisian figures and old brasswares, very valuable drawing room suite in 10 pieces, writing table, book case revolving chairs, sweet-toned cottage piano by Brinsmead, brass and iron beds, reclining sofa, full sized mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown press, dressing chest of drawers, washing table hatstand, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

Property of Earnest R. Fern, Supt. Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th April, 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

1 "British Quad" Motor Lorry.

Further particulars can be obtained of the Undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th April, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mulraj Khatau the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Shivdas Mulchand (now an Insolvent) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st April, 1922, made between the said Shivdas Mulchand of the one part and Mr. Mulraj Khatau of the other Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Shaikh Memon Street in the Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 328 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 141, New No. 1289, Old Survey No. 1512, New Survey No. 1411, fronting on the East side of the said Shaikh Memon Street, containing by admeasurement 124 square yards less the front portion recently acquired by the Municipality of Bombay for set back be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage leaving to and also a passage for Sweepers for the use of the premises herein described, on or towards the North by the House of Tribhowan Jugjiwan and on towards the South by the House of Dharamsey Kanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TWO LANDED PROPERTIES AT JUGJIVAN KIKA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys, for Mr. Mulraj Khatau the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Shivdas Mulchand (now an Insolvent) and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st April, 1922 made between the said Shivdas Mulchand of the one part and Mr. Mulraj Khatau of the other part Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 26th day of April, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following which adjoin each other in one lot in the first instance and if the said combined lot is not sold as one lot the two properties will be put up separately in two lots:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and taxed land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situated Jugjiwan Kika Street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts to the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47, New No. 386, Old Survey No. 12, New Survey No. 1/657 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5724 and Street Nos. 148 to 152 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Motibai, widow of Tulsidas Soonderdas on or towards the East by Jugjiwan, Kika Street, on or towards the South by the property Bhansali Jamal and on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and the property of Harjiwan Vassonji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel or pensioned and taxed land or ground now redeemed together with messuage tenement and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Jugjiwan Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 5720-5723 and Street Nos. 144, 146, 1-2-3 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 47 and New No. 285, Old Survey No. 11, and New Survey 656 and bounded as follows:—i.e. on or towards the East by Jugjiwan Kika Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the North by the property of the purchaser and on or towards the South by the property of Hajramal Harjiv and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal Attorneys for Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdhariji Maharaj of Nathdwara the Mortgegee and on account and at the risk of Karsondas Kalidas Jutha the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 27th June 1921 and made between the Mortgagor of the first part, Kasturbai widow of Kalidas Jutha of the second part and the Mortgagee of the third part. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (containing by admeasurement 1914 square yards or thereabouts) a portion whereof admeasuring 1278 square yards is redeemed Pension and Tax, and another portion admeasuring 636 square yards or there abouts is leasehold together with the messuages tenements or building standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of the Malabar Hill Road. The Pension and Tax portion whereof which is now redeemed is registered by the Collector under Pension and Tax No. 156, New No. 4 and 5/7282 and the leasehold portion whereof is registered under New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/7281 and 6 and 7/7282 and of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2980 and Street No. 73 and bounded on the East by the Government ground and the private Road leading to the Government House, on the West by the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road, on the North by the property of Chunilal Sankalchand and on the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Shivji and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 15th April, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

The Auction Sale of machinery advertised by order of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., to take place this afternoon at 2-30 p.m. at the Dock Stores of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., at Argyle Road has been POSTPONED FOR TUESDAY, the 22nd instant.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th April, 1924.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20.21.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate and effects of late Mr. Peg.. Bhaiji, deceased, CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st April, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Gold kadas, bangles, pouches, waist chains, necklace, rings, lockets, buttons studs sleeve links, pearl pouch, pearl kadas, diamond ear studs, diamond earrings, diamond ring, gold rings set with rubies and sapphires, small jewels, silver coins, small silver pieces, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 24083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time amended and, under instructions from the Manager, the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th April 1924, at 2 p.m at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 shed the following goods:—

Iron Sheet, 21 packages, machinery, 25 bundles Cassia; 47 bags rice; dry dates; oil cakes; Amorces; Sugar Samples; gum; iron pots; Cotton; Bundles; 2 Boilers; Sugar; Printed Books; Sample Steel Bar; Medicines; China Clay; Dry Fruits; Wet Dates; Window Glass; Tinmates; Glass Beads; Bleaching powder; 30 cases Provision; Moulding Frames; Broken Tiles; Varnish; Fish (dry); Olibanum; Turpentine; 52 bags Loaf Sugar; Two cases Sewing Machine; etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

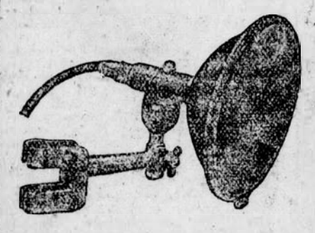
Auction Sales of Immovable properties situate at Queen's Road, and at Byculla Parel Road without the Fort advertised for sale on MONDAY the 14th Inst. and WEDNESDAY the 16th Inst. have been POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1924.

These dye clothes fast in Pink, Green, Red, Violet, Yellow, Blue Salmon, Black, and Lavender. Instructions and samples FREE. Ten tablets by V.P. of Rs.1-5.

THE DELIGHT SPOT LIGHT.



MAKES NIGHT DRIVING SAFE.

Reflector and Body combined are pressed from heavy gauge Brass, polished and plated.

Glass is convex securely held in place with nickel plated band.

All parts are made from Brass nickel plated, is therefore rust-proof.

Bulb is 6-8 volt 21 c.p., double wire system. Or we can fit any bulb S.C. or D.C. Cord furnished for attaching.

Rs. 32-8 each.

The
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
Accessory Specialists,
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire "Automotive." 'Phone 26106.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SUBODHA SANGEETHA SABHA
WILL ENACT
SITA'S WEDDING
(IN TAMIL)
Written by M.R.Ry. T BHAKTAVATCHALAM PILLAI, Avl. B. A.
On Sunday, 20th April 1924
(At 9-30 p. m. S. T.)
AT
Baliwalla Grand Theatre,
BOMBAY.
Tickets. Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Tickets can be had at the Sabha Premises, Bandukwalla Buildings No. 2, Mount Road, Mazgaon, Bombay, and at the Theatre, on performance day, after 6 p. m.

Saurashtra Cinematograph Co's
Maiden Production in 6 Reels
"SAMUDRA MANTHAN"
or the Churning of the Sea.
To-Night at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
NOVELTY CINEMA
Phone No. 49106.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAURETTE TAYLOR
in
"PEG O' MY HEART"

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
REX BEACH'S ROMANCE
"FAIR LADY"

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his Masterpiece
"ROBIN HOOD".

Hindoostan Co.'s
First Gigantic picture
SHIVAJI'S ESCAPE FROM AGRA
Produced personally by
Mr. PHALKE
A Picture representation of the Most Famous incident of Shivaji's life.
PRODUCED IN REAL HISTORICAL ATMOSPHERE AND GORGEOUSNESS.
SEE IT AT
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAUM.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Presents
Special Ramnavami Programme.
"SATI-SITA"
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT,
BANDRA.
On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the above-mentioned Institution, there will be a MEETING OF OLD PUPILS at the CONVENT on FRIDAY, 25th April at 4-30 p. m.
All those wishing to attend will be heartily received and are requested to send in their names to the Sister Superior by the 24th inst. at latest.
From the 24th to the 26th April, there will be an Exhibition of School-Work and a Sale, to which all well-wishers of St. Joseph's are cordially invited.

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation
KEYSTONE TRADE MARK Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
GREASE
The Master Lubricant Since 1884.
Agents:—
Symington Cox and Co., Ltd,
58, Forbes, Street.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 14.

Derbyrer, Oliver, Dareselam.
Domala, Whittingham, London.
City of Corinth, Gray, New York.
Sagoland, Andrew, Antwerp.
Sicilia, Davis, Shanghai.
Ratalanda, Smith, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

April 14.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
Genoa, Cossovich, Genoa.
Brenta, Carvinicich, Trieste.
Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
Clan MacVicar, Phillip, Calicut.
Sumatra Maru, Yamaguchi, Kobe.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool.
Steamer Sagoland for Antwerp.
Steamer Domala for Antwerp.
Steamer Macedonia for London.
Steamer Seidlitz for China.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
S S City of Corinth:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Corinth, 3972 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.
S S Sicilia:—The P & O S N Company's steamer Sicilia, 4272 tons, Captain H Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Genoa:—The M Pallana steamer Genoa, 4201 tons, Captain M Cossovich, will sail today from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Brenta:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Brenta, 3319 tons, Captain A Carvinicich, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.
S S Sumatra Maru:—The O S K steamer Sumatra Maru, 4272 tons, Captain N Yamaguchi will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, April 14.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 24/4 N Y Kaisha.
2 Macedonia 5650, London 26/4 M M & Co.
3 Sicilia 4172, Shanghai 5/5 M M & Co.
4 Inkula 3260 K'chi N F, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Alipore 3221 Japan, 9/4 M M & Co
5 Hatipara 5040 N F, N.F., M M & Co.
6 Clan MacIver 3621, Calicut 17/4 J F & Co.
7 Domala, 5124 Karachi 23/4 M M & Co.
7 Matiana 5454, Antwerp, 18/4 M M & Co.
9 Sagoland 3299, Gothenburg, 27/4 L Edwards.
11 Anuik 4037 Colombo, 14/4 E D Sassoon and Co.
12 City of Calcutta, 4902, Karachi 12/4 K N & Co.
13 Urbino 3212, Dunkirk, 16/4 K N & Co.
14 Genova 4207 Genova, 15/4 M Italiana.
16 Polcevera 6014, New York, N F Graham.
17 Saharan 2661 Marseilles 22/4, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Japan, 12/4 O S Kaisha.
2 City of Karachi, 3571 K'chi, 11/4 K N and Co.
3 Barpeta 1877, P Gulf, 16/4, M M & Co.
5 Gantoise 2924, Genoa, 18/4, T M & Co.
10 & 11 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 24/4 Graham
12 & 13 Bandra, 1877, Busrah N F, M M & Co.
15 Sanshtar 1718 Genoa, 15/4 A S Shushtary and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Garmula 3234 Karachi, 12/4 M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 17/4 N Y Kaisha.
K & B Bandra 1877, Busrah N F, M M & Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
P Chakrata 3602 N F, M M & Co.
Plave, 4634, NF, Graham & Co.

EXPORTS.

April 14.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—50 bales wool Anglo Saxon Corporation Ltd; 20 cwt curry powder M Punjaji & Sons; 42 cwt condiment M Punjaji & Sons; 5000 cwt oil-cake J Permanand; 2000 cwt myrabollams B Deinaji & Co; 2 bales woollen carpet Cox's Shipping Agency; 8 bales raw silk Cox's Shipping Agency; 5 bales silk waste Cox's Shipping Agency; 120 bales cotton Lagley & Co; 1230 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 40 bales cotton waste K Visram & Co; 255 bales wool D Kundanmal; 6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 10 bales wool H Balkisondas; 46 bales wool C Ghaneshandas; 192 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co.

S S Scindia for Valencia—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—5230 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 55 bales cottonfly K Visram & Co; 50 bales hemp F Vishweshwar & Co; 525 cwt turmeric C Jivanlal & Co; 246 cwt mustard seed C Jivanlal & Co; 25 bales gum olibanum C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Izabaran for Trieste:—50 cwt coreander seed E Virji & Co; 5 cwt cardmoms E Virji & Co; 55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 275 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Izabaran for Venice:—110 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Macedonia for London:—400 cwt coriander seed A Durst; 15 bales cowhides P E Joyce & Son; 51 bales woollen carpet Bentor & Co.

S S Gantoise for Genoa:—2036 cwt rapeseed Strauss & Co; 2000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co; 550 bales cotton B Meyer & Co; 1200 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co.

S S Matiana for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp S Hormusji; 68 bales hemp f p F F Campbell & Co; 335 bales cotton E Spinner & Co; 50 bales hemp D M Dungaji.

S S Matiana for Ghent:—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Matiana for Havre:—300 bales cotton B Kursondas.

S S Matiana for Hull—1618 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Piave for Antwerp:—30 bales hemp S Permanand.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—110 bales cotton Weld & Co; 400 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co; 360 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 730 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 260 bales cotton B Cursondas.

S S Dumala for Hamburg:—540 cwt myrabollams V Bhaskar; 6000 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas & Co; 28 bales wool waste Birla Bros; 111 bales oily cottonfly Birla Bros; 50 bales cottonfly C Peraj & Co; 28 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Polenvera for New York:—3601 cwt myrabollams B Damji & Co; 3000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros; 160 cwt gum arabic D Mawji & Co.

S S Polenvera for Philadelphia:—61 bales wool Shanajmal.

S S Inkula for Hamburg:—2 pcls rose oil Ebrahim & Co; 450 bales hemp E Meyer & Co; 550 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co; 55 bales cotton E Meyer & Co; 150 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 36 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 226 bales cotton f p F F Campbell & Co; 16 cases bristles Grindlay & Co.

S S Inkuly for Stockholm:—7 cases cardamoms R S Tata & Co.

S S Inkula for Antwerp:—350 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Inkula for Rotterdam:—50 cwt cummins seed E Virji & Co; 100 cask goat skin E A Rahmen.

S S Inkula for Gottenburg:—10 cases cardamonseed R S Tata & Co; 6 cases cardmon R S Tata & Co.

S S Inkula for Malmoe:—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Inkula for Bremen:—55 bales cotton B Meyer & Co; 110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Urbino for Dunkirk:—72 cwt gum arabic E Virji & Co; 55 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros; 5000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Urbino for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Urbino for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Genova for Naples:—500 cwt castorseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Genova for Ocean:—200 cwt linseed Strauss & Co; 730 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Penang Maru for Hongkong:—157 cwt gum olibanum Ebrahim & Co; 120 bales cotton gin twist C Bomanji & Co; 115 cwt sharkfins H L Peerani.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Yokechi:—1000 bales cotton Suzuki & Co; 600 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:— 400 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co; 1120 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton H Nensey & Co; 200 bales cotton Suzuki & Co; 1020 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton Suzuki & Co; 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Alipora for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—1709 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Tamba Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

April 13.

S S City of Karachi from Liverpool, Agents Kalick Nixon & Co:—20 cases bacon; 18 cases hams and bacons; 1636 bundles gavd plain sheet; 12246 bundles gavd corr sheet; 260 bundles yellow metal sheet; 150 trobels yellow metal sheet; 57 bundles rods; 134 cases biscuits; 20 boxes soap; 37 brls salmon; 55 cask tallow; 707 bales old newspaper; 92 cask flooring tiles; 20 drums zinc chloride; 50 d/bgs mineral white; 2100 boxes common soap; 67 cases cotton goods; 24 d/bags rivets; 160 pieces buffers; 30 cases yarn; 12 bales yarn.

From Glasgow:—70 cases cotton yarn; 10 bales cotton yarn; 10 bales grey cotton yarn; 38 cases cotton; 20 cases yarn; 15 cases ginger wine; 102 bales paper; 20 hhds ale; 24 cases coal tar; 652 cases coal pitch; 2489 cases whisky; 80 cases sewing cotton reels; 12 brls lubricating oil; 2848 fire bricks; 1353 plates hard spelter; 250 bundles gavd corr sheet.

S S Gandara from Calcutta, Agents British India S N Co Ltd:—6101 tons coal.

S S Tysla from Gothenburg, Agents W & A Graham & Co:—1155 bundles planned boards; 409 bales paper; 52 bales newspaper; 285 cases empty match boxes; 675 cases spunt; 39 brls paraffin; 38 cases chlorate of potash; 79 reels blue box paper; 310 cases petroleum stores.

From Christania:—05 cases non poisoned sulphur matches; 522 bales paper; 16 bales brown wool pulp boards; 135 bales writing paper; 400 cases condensed milk; 26 cases sterilized milk; 293 reels news printing paper.

S S Mathilda Head from London, Agents, M M & Co:—7606½ tons coal.

THE "FATUOUS FATWA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your contemporary, the "Times of India," has again been carried away by his journalistic zeal in commenting on the so-called "Fatuous Fatwa" of Maulana Mohamed Ali and has laid down extremely doubtful dogmas of Christian theology. That even responsible and educated Christians—we hope the Editor is still a Christian—should have such abysmal ignorance of their own religion is surprising, but, it is still more surprising that such men should have the hardihood to enunciate principles which they themselves do not understand. It is not an "exploded theory," and the theory can not be exploded as long as the Bible is extant, that without "Faith" salvation can not be attained, however good a man might be. "But who so ever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven" said Jesus Christ to the Apostles (S. Mathew chapter 0). How so ever a saintly character a man may possess he can not, according to Church Fathers, enter the kingdom of Heaven unless he believes in the "Son of God" and that belief alone entitles him to salvation. "But they (the padres) would nearly all be agreed that an adulterous and fallen Mussulman would not have such favourable prospects after death as Mr. Gandhi," says your contemporary. An adulterous and fallen Mussalman may not have the same favourable prospects according to his padre. But what about an adulterous and fallen Christian? Is there any responsible church dignitary who is prepared to say that a non-Christian of saintly character who denounces the Divinity of Christ will have the same favourable prospects after death as a fallen Christian who believes in Father, Son and the Holy Ghost? "First cast out the beam out of thine own eye and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."—Yours, etc.,

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, April 13.

SHAR

		12 to 1 O/	
Ahmedabad Advance	.. ..	412-8	
Bombay Cotton	.. ..	525	
Bombay Dyeing	.. ..	696 77-88-12	3
Century	.. ..	352-8 56 4	60
Nagpur	.. ..	45-51-4-58-12	60-4
Colaba	.. ..	166-4-70	7.-167
Crescent Ex-divi.	.. ..	230-27-8	
Indore ex-divi.	.. ..	382-8-80	85 382-8
Kohinoor	.. ..	1070	
New Great	.. ..	365-67-8	371-4
Pearl ex-divi.	.. ..	510-15	17-8 515
Phoenix	.. ..	440	
Bharucha	.. ..	680	335
Simplex	.. ..	270-4 70-73-12	65-267-8
Swan ex-divi.	.. ..	715	
Swadeshi	.. ..	478-12-67-4-82-7	85-480
Patani	.. ..	510	42-8-337-8
Fazal	.. ..	827-8-38 12	
Mathuradas	.. ..	365	
Tata Mill	.. ..	250	
Globe	.. ..	60	
Mysore	.. ..	115	
Madhavji	.. ..	260	
Finlay ex-divi.	.. ..	535	
Gokak ex divi	.. ..	102-8	
Edward Sassoon	.. ..	207-8	
Meyer Sassoon	.. ..	141-8	
Alcock	.. ..	207 8	
Bombay Burma Old	.. ..	283-12	
Bombay Elec. Tram	.. ..	93-2	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	.. ..	80 4	
Bunar Cement	.. ..	9-4	
Central E. Mining	.. ..	22-8	
Indian Cement	.. ..	60	
Katni Cement Ordy.	.. ..	65	
Shivrajpur	.. ..	33	
Tata Steel Ordy.	.. ..	24	
Tata Steel Defd.	.. ..	80	85

BAPTY ROAD KUTCHRA DEPOT.

RATE PAYERS' PROTEST AGAINST NUISANCE.

The following letter dated Bombay, 8th April 1924, has been sent to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

Dear Sir,—Please place this letter before the Corporation along with items Nos. 117 and 121 of the March Agenda, when those items come up for discussion before that body.

We have several times, complained about the present location of the Kutchra Depot at Bapty Road, but solely relying on the reports of the Commissioner, the Corporation has allowed this abominable source of nuisance to remain at the peril of nearly forty thousand valuable lives of this locality. We want to ask Sir, has a single corporator cared to visit the Depot to get satisfied as to what truth the report of the Commissioner contained. We cannot understand how the whole house could blindly follow the Commissioner every time inspite of the constant efforts of that stalwart Dr. Master and more recently the efforts of Mr. Sham to show that the existence of this depot was not only detrimental to the health of the people of the locality but its persisted continuance by the Corporation was a crime in as much as the refuse and all sorts of dirt from other wards were brought to be dumped over here in addition to the already existing insanitary condition of the locality. If really, Sir, the Commissioner be convinced of the fact that this Depot is not a nuisance then may we ask why does he not remove it to the open space in front of the Municipal Offices, where it could be much less of a nuisance as the surrounding flats are moreover used only a day or two for office purposes? After the working for only a day or two let us see what the city fathers have to say about it.

This Depot has been a place for breeding mosquitoes immensely and these spread all over the locality. The residents never enjoy sound sleep owing to these and many have succumbed to the scourge of Malaria. The residents have now to think seriously about the whole situation they are placed in. They are now convinced that the Corporation attaches no importance to the health of the locality and that the attention of that body cannot be attracted unless some serious measures are taken. The only weapon now left to us is to refuse paying taxes until these grievances are redressed and to follow the example of the residents of Love Lane in taking recourse to a law court to get this nuisance removed for ever. Though it may mean a little expense and worry, we are convinced that there is no alternative but to take these serious steps in case for the last time now the Corporation disposes of this matter in the same careless manner as it has hitherto done.

On the same grounds given above we also protest against the installation of an Incinerator on the same site. We wish to warn the Corporation to think twice before they decide to waste such a large sum as 13 lakhs over it.

The Corporation may not be misled by the fact that this petition has not been very numerously signed which is due to this that our attention has been very recently drawn that the matter is coming up before the Corporation. Still the Corporation would do well to remember that though signed by few, these few have the whole public opinion by their side and that they are determined and have taken upon themselves to see that the Depot is removed.

Hoping better counsels would prevail with the Corporation this time at least.—We beg to remain, etc.,

(Sd.) S. K. PUPALA,
and others.

WHO IS A KUNBI?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the recent election Suit for [illegible] declared as a successful Candidate in [illegible] of Mr. Surve, Mr. Joseph Baptista contended that he, as a Maratha Kunbi, should have been returned to the Legislative Council having a larger number of votes than Mr. Surve. The East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein are the descendants of convert Brahmins, Parbhus, Panchkhalsis, etc., and at Thana of the Mussalman Weavers. The descendants of Brahmins, Parbhus, and Panchkhalsis converted to Christianity have taken to the profession of agriculturists, and they call themselves *Kulbis*, because they cultivate fields. The Christian Carpenters are the descendants of Panchkhalsis. Agris cultivate fields, and some Bhandaries and other classes too. In Bassein, the main divisions are Samvedi Brahmins and Panchkhalsis, but they all cultivate fields. At Salsette too there are some descendants of Brahmins but the larger number I believe is made up of descendants of Panchkhalsis. But it is now difficult to say with certainty who are the descendants of Brahmins and who are of Panchkhalsis, but the class lower than the Panchkhalsis are the Agris, Bhandaris, Kumbars, etc., whom the so-called Kulbis or Kunbis as a rule do not marry. It is said that during the Portuguese rule over Salsette and Bassein there were no marriages between converts of high caste and Europeans.

My difficulty is which of the above mentioned castes should be classed under the designation *Kunbi*? Is every one whether he is a Brahmin, Parbhu or Panchkhalsi, who cultivates fields or tills the ground, to be disignated a *Kunbi*?

Yours, etc.,

"PERPLEXED."

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April [illegible]

Rainfall continued nearly general in Assam and local in Kashmir and the Punjab. There were a few falls in upper Burma and Orissa.

Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar, three inches; Tezpur, one and a half; Gauhati and Shillong, a half, Cherrapunji, two and Marree and Sonamarg, a half.

Forecast:—Further decrease in extent North.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.84
Temperature of air	82.6 degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.8 ,,
Dew point	69.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	65.% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4 ,,
Minimum	70.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	20.3 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Sun rises Bombay Mean Time.	Sun sets Bombay Mean Time.	Moon rises Bombay Mean Time.	Moon sets Bombay Mean Time.
		Apr. h. m.	h. m.	Apr. h. m.	h. m.
M.	14	2 31	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	22 20
		15 25	2		10 46
Tu.	15	3 5	19 1	1[illegible]	1 56
		16 18	21 [illegible]		18 19
W.	16	7 37	24 [illegible]	1[illegible]	2 10
		20 20	26 [illegible]		13 54
Th.	17	9 35	28 1	17	3 34
		21 54	27 9		15 38
F.	11	9 10	9	11	20 20
		12 34	19 [illegible]		3 24
Sat.	12	2 17	17 1[illegible]	12	20 38
		14 44	19 1[illegible]		3 58
S.	20	11 53	2[illegible] [illegible]	20	5 31
		23 58	28 1[illegible]		17 53

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

...arch 26.
...Doe be-
...hen will be
...es on the at-
...e generally the
...this week more
...ctions. In some
...s now stronger than
...months, and whilst
...emains somewhat patchy
...g negligible in any de-
...several the business offer-
...f quite substantial propor-
...ards yarns, the situation of
...mpletely changed. For various
...erent counts an active demand
...g up, and has been so strongly
...ed that an actual scarcity is report-
...bundles are also wanted in bulk which
...t to be supplied, though several doubling
...s are working night and day. Fine
...gyptian twists have also been the subject
...of considerable negotiations, and one or two
exceedingly heavy lines were placed on Fri-
day by seniors who would certainly not have
booked them unless they secured their own
price.

A good general inquiry has existed from day to day and results would have been very satisfactory but for the somewhat disconcerting lapse in cotton futures on Monday and Tuesday. Of overseas markets India has given most encouragement. Light bleaching cloths, printing cloths, and shirtings have been in fairly active request for Calcutta, and a miscellaneous demand has been maintained for Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi. China buying is still of restricted dimensions, but something is being done both for that market and for Java and the Straits. Good accounts are again given of the South American Republics, which are steadily booking their own special styles of printing, dyeing and finishing goods.

Trade with Egypt and the Near East generally is at the moment somewhat dull, and European demand is also quiet, though the turnover is surprisingly well maintained in some directions, in spite of exchange being so heavily against the buyers.

As stated, spinners have had a better week. Producers of American twist and weft have probably improved their position to the extent of a penny per pound in the course of the last fortnight, and mills which were turned over on a reasonable capital basis should now be able to sell at cost, or very near to it.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, March 26.

Steps have at length been taken to curtail the output of yarn, which has been excessive in view of the fact that the lack of weavers has made it impossible to be coped with. The decision of the Association of Spinners and Manufacturers is to reduce the output by a day's production a week from March 31, while manufacturers who do their own spinning will curtail proportionately. Several firms have already put this plan into operation.

While yarn prices have risen, there has been very substantial inquiry in other branches of the trade. Good orders have been booked for cloth, and manufacturers are holding the whip hand. The business in beet sheets has surprised everyone, and it is often difficult to obtain reasonably quick delivery of hessians. There have been many orders for weights up to 16oz., heavies having shown a tendency to firm. In many instances orders have had to be refused. Tarpaulings are still going strong.

Raw jute quotations have sometimes been down, as in the case of Red SCC, which is 10s. less than the price quoted last week.

Prices:—Jute: First mark actuals, March-April, £32; Red SCC, actuals, £28; Daisee 2, £29; Daisee 3, £27; JG, Lightnings, actuals, £28. Jute yarns: 8lb. cops, 4.38 (2s. 11d.); 8lb. sacking chains, 4.56 (4 9-16d.); 8lb. hessian chains, 5. Chested hessians; 11por. 10½oz. 40in. 4.38 (4 3/8d.); 10 por. 10oz. 40in., 4.13 (4 1/8d.); 10por. 9oz. 40in., 3.38 (3 3/8d.).

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, March 26.

Market conditions on the whole are satisfactory and commodities subject to only slight fluctuations in value. Raw linseed oil, which firmed up on a good trade demand, is not so active, and is slightly easier at £37. 10s. on spot and £37. 5s. March-April delivery. Supplies are good, large quantities of seed having gone into the mills of late. A similar remark applies to the chief Continental crushing centres with which English-produced oil has to compete. Lower prices of crude cotton oil brought in buyers on a fair scale. With seed inclined to advance sellers were somewhat reserved, and crude Egyptian stiffened to £41. 10s., but now offers at £41. Soapmakers' grade of refined is unchanged at £43 per ton naked ex Hull mill.

In the oilcake section linseed has been in fair demand by crushers. Plate now offering at £18. 2s. 6d. per ton (delivered terms) for afloat and £18 for March-April shipment. Cottonseed, after a period of rising prices, has reacted again, black Egyptian offering at £12. 17s. and Bombay at £10. 5s. for shipment.

COAL.

CARDIFF, March 26.

The market is firm but quieter. The recent burst of buying has run its course, and buyers have fully discounted the possibility of a strike and are now marking time. All business held, apart from contracts, and at which still offers is confined to positions until mid-April, beyond which point business is virtually in abeyance.

French inquiry is a little more active on the franc improvement. The demand from Germany is infinitesimal. Holland and Belgium are buying meagrely, but to coaling ports, Italy, South America, and other distant markets heavy supplies await to be fixed, though new business proceeds slowly.

Best Admiralty large is firm at 31s. to

(Continued in column 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 14.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 11/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 25/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 31/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 27/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 475.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 525.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 515.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 137 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/sc D F Rs 131 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 179.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 233.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 163½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 333.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.33-3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 72.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 83.00.
London—Rome Liras 97.50.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

London, April. 12.

Tele Transfers	..	1/4 25/32 Steady
Bar Gold	.. ..	
Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	23 1/16 steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 14.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	..	..	1/4 23/32
Bank Demand	..	..	1/4 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	..	..	1/4 31/32
Fcs. Demand	..	..	475
American Dollars	..	..	3.3
Hongkong Dollars	..	..	170
Shanghai	..	..	233
Japan	..	..	138 1/2
Singapore	..	..	108 1/-

Market Steady.

BULLION.

BOMBAY, April 14.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/6/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/13/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/14/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/15/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 81/2.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/6.

LONDON, April 12.

Bar gold ready, s. 95/3.
Silver ready, d. 33/1.
Silver forward, d. 33/1.
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet and Steady, small business China Banks bought and sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 14.

Ready.—25—13—3

	Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chitor	25—15—3	25—14—0	25—14—0	
Vaisakh	26—[illegible]—3	25—16—0	25—15—3	

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—1—6
Vaisakh 0—4—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Apr. 14.

Ready:—	80—15—0		
Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor 81—1—0	80—15—0	81—2—0	
Vaisakh 81—6—0	81—3—0	81—6—0	

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor 0—6—0
Vaisakh 1—1—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 14.

3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/12.
5 per cent. War Loan 94/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1953 97/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 98/9.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 102/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 104/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 104/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 108/4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 77.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 77.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, April 14.

Market remained stalemate. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 81, Central Bank 25 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 419, Apollo 22/8, By-Cotton 525, By-Dyeing 686/7, Century 662/8, Cent-India 458/12 xd, Colaba Land 172/8, Coorla 146/4 xd, Crescent 230, Dawn 530, Edw. Sassoon 207/8, Elphistone 42/8, Fazulbhoy 830, Gokak 105, Globe 60, Ind-Bleaching 215, Ind-Malwa 380, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kastorchand 173/12, Khatao 205, Kohinoor 1050, Luxmi Cotton 5125, Madhowji 257/8, Mathuradas 365, M. Petit 2900, Morarji 3975n, New Great 365, New City 270, Pabani 310, Pearls 511/4, Phoenix 449, Shapurji 330, Simplex 248/12, Swan 715, Swadeshi 430 xd, Tata Mill 250 and Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 197/8, B. Burma 277/8, B. Burma N. I. 60, Bt-Burma Pet 5/8, Bombay Tramway 93/2, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 9/4, Katni Ord. 67/8 Katni Defd. 179, New India 12/8, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord. 24/4, Tata Iron Defd. 86/4, Tata Hydro 752/8, Scindia Steam 6/3.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 14.

To-day Reuter reported 17 to 19 points up in old crops and 4 to 6 points in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced on scattered buying. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 14 points higher. The advance was due to short covering, scattered buying and lack of selling power.

Messrs. Chringar and Vasugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 14th instant as follows:—

"New crop stimulated by scarcity of old crop supply and prospects of continued export demand. Higher prices appear likely."

As regards the markets, both American and local, our views remain unchanged and we are still strongly of the opinion that it is good to buy on any temporary setbacks. The statistical position now commands more attention and will continue to strengthen as time goes on, so that we confidently look for values to harden gradually.

In sympathy with the moderate advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 585 for F. G. Broach April-May and going up by half a rupee on scattered buying declined to Rs. 584½ on jobbers and Surats selling. Around this level Exporting and Commission Houses were buyers and the market jumped to Rs. 587 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. The forward market was totally featureless and prices moved within a narrow compass. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 584 and closed easier at Rs. 582 on general selling on Liverpool opening quotations being lower than expected.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 571½ and closed at Rs. 576½ on general buying. Whilst Oomra July opened at Rs. 576 and closed at Rs. 578 as Commission Houses buying F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 541 and Rs. 545 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton continued to be steady on Saturday last and the demand was fairly good. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6—30 P. M.

Bombay, Apr. 14.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	582
Fully Good Bengal	May	536
Fully Good Bengal	July	539
Fine Oomra	May	570 1/2
Fine Oomra	July	572 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	576	561	546	531
M. G. Oomra No. 3	600	590	575	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	630	620	605	
M. G. Central Provinces No 2	615	605	590	
M. G. Broach	616	606	596	586
M. G. Mathia	580	570	555	
M. G. Southerns	585	575	560	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr. 14

Fully Good Broach	April/May	586
" " Bengal	May	542
" " "	July	546
Fine Oomra "	May	576
" "	July	577
Good Southerns	May/June	661

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, Apl. 14.

New York Market 12th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
30 97	May	31.31+34			31.14+17
29 46	July				29.65+19
25 57	Oct				25.67+10
25 02	Dec				25.03+01

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 31.59, lowest 31.10, range .49 points. Market smaller. Some evening up over Sunday.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
18 27	May	18.24+07	18.42+15	18 47+20	
17.57	July	17.35+28	17.55+08	17.76+19	
15.08	Oct			15.31+23	
14 42	Jan			14.66+24	
14.28	Mar			14.52+24	
Egyptian					
21.30	May			21.53+23	
19.15	Nov			19.35+20	

Liverpool Market 12th April 1924.

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimated at 425,000. (2) Light rains in the Central Belt and Alabama. Slightly warmer. Scattered buying. Short covering. Marked shortage of contracts.

(3) May highest 18.47, lowest 18.34, range .13 points.

(4) Scattered buying. Short covering. Marked lack of selling power.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Continued unfavourable weather beginning to attract buying of new crops."

Easter Holidays: The Liverpool market will be closed on 18th, 19th and 21st April. The New York market will be closed on 18th and 19th April.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool April. 12.
To-day's price.

Months	
April.	—
May.	..18.42+.15
June.	—
July.	..17.72+.15
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	..14.04
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	..14.56+.14
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April.	—
Egyptians—May	21.35
July	21.25
November	19.20

Liverpool, April. 12.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec, and for Exp	200
" " Sales of East India sales	10

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—
Mid. Americans Spot Fair Demand 19.42
Egyptian F, G, F, Spot sakels .. 22.50

Liverpool, April. 12
To-day prices.

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C.	May	18.47+.20
	July	1 .6+.19
Liverpool	Oct.	15.31+.23
	Jan.	14.66+.14

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April. 12
To-days price.

Months.	
April	21.63+23
May	21.53+23
June	21.43+21
July	21.35+20
Aug.	21.02+20
Sept.	20.45+20
Oct.	19.75+20
Nov	19.35+ 0
December	19 30+20
January	19.20+20
Feb	19.20+ 0
Mar	19.20+20
Apl	19.10+20

COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 12.
To-day's Price

Months	
April	18.72+22
May	18.47+20
June	18.26+20
July	17.76+19
August	16.91+21
September	16.02+ 1
October	15.31+23
November	14.98+23
December	14.83+23
January	14.66+24
Feb	14.5?+24
Mar	14.52+24
Apl	14.47+24

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

London, April 12

M. G. Bengal Good	.. ..	12.70
" " Fully Good	.. ..	13.10
" " Fine	.. ..	13.50
No. 1 Oomra. Good	.. ..	13.35
" " Fully Good	.. ..	13.75
" " Fine	.. ..	14.25
M. G. Broach, Good	.. ..	15.00
" " Fully Good	.. ..	15.40
" " Fine	.. ..	15.80
M. G. Scinde, Good	.. ..	12.6
" " Fully Good	.. ..	13.0
" " Fine	.. ..	13.40

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 12.

Total in Sight	..	1,00,57,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	..	303,000 "
East Indian " "	..	352,000 "
American " "	..	2,120,000 "
Other " "	..	147,000 "
Total Sales	.. ..	60,000 "
East Indian Sales	..	1,700 "
Total Speculation	.. ..	.. "
East Indian Stock	.. ..	109,000 "
" " Forwarded	..	3,100 "
" " Imports	..	2,000 "
" " Speculation	..	500 "
American Afloat	.. ..	34,000 "
East Indian Afloat	.. ..	34,000 "
Total Afloat	.. ..	122,000 "

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 12.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
" Export to Great Britain	..
" Exports to Continent	1000
Futures at New York ..	..
" " " May ..	31.14+.17
" " " July ..	29.65+19
" " " October ..	25.67+,20
" " " Dec. ..	25.03+,02
Spot Cotton at New York	31.50+,14
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	31.59+,
Futures " " May	31.26+.07
" " July	29.46+.18
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/4
Silver foreign mined	61

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 14.
(6 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 0 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 7 0	9 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 15 0	11 7 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 6 0	12 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	69 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	13 4 0
Poppyseed, White ..	11 12 0	12 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 11 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p
Wheat, April/May ..	6 12 9
Wheat, August/September	7 1 6
Linseed, April/May ..	12 7 6
Linseed Sept. ..	12 14 6
Groundnuts A/M ..	70 8 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 A/M	15 4 0 ..
Gujarat Castor Seed Vaishak ..	75 2 0

SEEDS.

London, April 11.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed fully steady at £ 17 3/4 paid for April/May shipment.

Castorseed Bombay closed firmly held at £ 10 1/8 sellers for April/May shipment.

Casterseed Bombay closed at £ 25 sellers for April/May shipment.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £ 19 7/8 Afloat.

Linseed La Plata Argentine at £ 17 3/4 for April/May shipment to Hull.

Rapeseed Toria at £ 17 3/4 afloat to Rotterdam.

Castor Oil, Firsts, at 69 per cwt.

Barley, Indian, at 39/6 for May/June shipment.

Linseed:—Steady.
Cottonseed:—Quiet.
Linseed Oil:—Firm
Wheat:—Steadily held.
Rice:—Good tone.

BRASS

Bombay, April 14.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass,	English ..	3/4	65	4	0
Do	.. ..	1	65	4	0
Do	.. ..	1 1/4	65	4	0
Do	.. ..	1 1/2	65	4	0
Do	.. ..	1 3/4	65	4	0
Do	.. ..	2	65	4	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 14

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	75	0	0
Copper	1/	76	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	76	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	77	0	0
Copper	2/	77	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		64	0	0
" " 1		65	0	0
" " " 1/4 to 1 1/2,				
" " " 1 3/4 to 2		65	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		76	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		76	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.
DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 14

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	6
Do.	..No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No. 40-1	1	13	6
Do.	..No. 42-2	2	0	0
Do.	..No. 20	1	2	9
Do.	..No. 32	1	9	9

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 12, 1924.

Cotton	9041 Bales
Wheat	16166 Cwts
Linseed	11119 "
Rape seed, ...	3043 "
Gingellyseed	16 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1001 "
Castorseed	2877 "
Rice	6370 "
Myrabollams	6267 "
Cottonseed	4051 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	760 "
Juwar	1707 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	1353 "
Coal	21 Tons

BUICK

BUILDS THE IDEAL

ZANANA SEVEN SEATER

The Imperial Limousine

NOW ON SHOW

AT

T.R. PRATT

(BOMBAY) LTD.

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY, April 14.

Through Messrs. Hussain Abdul Rehman & Co.

As already opinionated, yesterday the market enjoyed the tone of a holiday-making, with practically no business doing. To-day the market has opened with Saturday's closing level and has recorded a dull and quiet tone with very little business doing. Kanta in the local market remained closed as an expression of sorrow for the sad death of Mr. Karamchand Khimchand, a Broker.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 26 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment March sh. 27/0 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Shipment April sh. 27/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Shipment June-July sh. 27/0 per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Shipment July-Sept. sh. per cwt. F. B. H.

Continental B. R. B. Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 25/10 to 12 annas per cwt.

We reiterate our opinion that a further decline is not unlikely.

REMITTANCES TO THE "HOME" TREASURY.

Sterling purchases in India, remittances during the month of March 1924, 625,000: Total remittances from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924, 13,100,000.

Sterling taken over in London, total remittances from 1st April to 31st March 1924, 1,302,959.

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, total remittances from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924, 5,847,773.

Council Bills, total remittances from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924, 8,738,704.

Total remittances during the month of March 1924, 625,000; Total remittances from 1st April 1923 to 31st March 1924 [illegible](a)

(a) Of this amount £12 million was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

London, April 11.

METAL EXCHANGE.

Feature of the market to-day was collapse of price of Tin, which declined under heavy selling and liquidation over £ 15 making total loss of pounds twentyfive since last Friday.

HIDES.

At the sale of tanned hides, of the 20,000 offered, 23,000 were sold. Madras qualities were barely steady. Calf skins had fair request and were a penny cheaper. Best Bombay Heavy were at full rates, whilst light qualities were slightly easier. Fair Ordinary were about unchanged rates or a farthing lower.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY.

An interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June of £3/10 has been declared which shows an increase of ten shilling over the corresponding period of last year.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

London markets will be closed on 18th, 19th and 21st, and American Cotton markets on 18th, and 19th.

(Continued from column 1.)

32s. 6d., with seconds well placed at 30s. to 31s. Dry large meets a moderate demand, and prices are steady at 29s. bests and 27s. 6d. ordinaries. Monmouthshire collieries are exceptionally well booked, with Black Vein large strong at 32s. 6d., Western Valleys 31s., Easterns 29s. to 30s. Small coals are difficult to obtain, with quotations withdrawn in numerous cases at 23s. bests, 22s. 6d. good bunkers. Ordinary cargoes are firm at 20s.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.

Meeting to protest against Mr. Horniman's deportation, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m., Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

Ladies' meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Pandit M. Nehru to address, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 18.

Good Friday: Bank Holiday.

SATURDAY, April 19.

S. S. Dongola with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 20.

The staging of "Sita's Wedding" in Tamil at the Bariwalla Grand Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	11.15	*10.0
Gujarat Mail	3.45	20.5
Delhi Express	8.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.30
Express	20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before that day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	15-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-00	9- 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 15 (Tues) Sunrise 6h. 22m; Sunset 6h. 56m.
April 16 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 21m. Sunset 6h 56m.
April 17 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 21m Sunset 6h. 57m.
April 18 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 20m Sunset 6h 57m.
April 19 (Sa.) Sunrise 6h 19m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
April 20 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 19m Sunset 6h. 57m.
April 21 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 18m Sunset 6h 57m.

"SITA'S WEDDING".

The members of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha, Bombay, will enact Sita's Wedding (in Tamil) on Sunday (the 20th inst.) at 9-30 p.m. at Bariwalla Grand Theatre, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with Mails from London of 10 instant left Marseilles on 7-30 a.m. the 12th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 3-30 a.m. the following day.

The steamer of O S K "Burma Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on 13th instant and is due to arrive here via Colombo on 20th idem.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Plague" to-day (Tuesday) in the Ranji Mahadeo Wani's Chawl at Delisle Road at 9 p.m. (S. T.) All are requested to attend.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th April 1924 to 6 a.m. of 12th April 1924.

Small-pox Attacks (Including 2 Imported cases) 31, Deaths 11; Plague Attacks 8 Deaths 4; Influenza Death 1; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 128.

TECHNICAL GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The first General Meeting of the above Association was held on Sunday last under the Presidentship of Mr. Kuwl when the rules and regulations submitted by the Provisional Committee were passed and the Managing Committee was formed.

The past students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are requested to send their application for the Admission Form to the Joint Hon. Secretaries c/o. V.J.T. Institute, King's Circle, Matunga.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Congress Members in Bombay are requested to submit to the Constitution-revising Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee any alterations they wish to suggest in the Constitution of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road.

RAJPUTANA, C. I. AND AJMERE-MERWARA P. C. C.

The following resolution was passed by the Rajputana, Ajmere-Merwara and Central, India Provincial Congress Working Committee in its sitting of the 9th instant:—

"Resolved that with a view to present a purse to Mahatma Gandhi a deputation of Congress Workers be formed to make a tour throughout the province in order to collect at least Rs. 25,000 before the 30th of June, 1924, whereafter Mahatmaji be requested to kindly favour the province with his gracious visit."

VIDHVA VIVAH SAHAIK SABHA.

Reports of 107 widow marriages have been received from the different branches and co-workers of Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Lahore. (Punjab) throughout India in the month of March 1924. The total number of marriages held during the current year i.e. from 1st January to the end of March 1924, has reached to 281 as detailed below:—Brahman 76, Khatri 41, Arora 59, Aggarwal 35, Rajputs 26, Kaisth 6, Miscellaneous 38, Total 281.

According to Provinces:—

Punjab 157, N.W.F. 2, Delhi 15, U.P. 87, C.I. 8, Rajputana 1, Madras 1, Sind 3, Benga. 4, Bombay 3, Total 281.

HORNIMAN DEPORTATION.

PUBLIC PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, F. J. Ginwalla, Dr. Savarkar and others will speak on the unjust deportation and detention of Mr. Horniman, and Mr. J. B. Petit will preside.

POST-WAR FLYING.

A lecture on "Post War Developments of Flying" Part II will be delivered by Mr. H. V. Martin in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. The public are invited.

ALL-INDIA BANWARI LAL CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The All-India Banwari Lal Cup Hockey Tournament, Lahore, begins from the 27th October 1924 and the entry closes on the 10th October 1924.

The Trophies are as follows:—

Prize First:—The winners shall be awarded 11 Goldan medals and shall be entitled to hold the cup for 8 months.

Prize Second:—Eleven Silver Medals will be awarded to the Runners Up.

Prize Third:—A match will be arranged between the unsuccessful Teams of the Semi Finals. The winners will be awarded eleven Silver Medals.

Prize Fourth:—A Silver Medal will be awarded to each of the Distinguished players.

Prize Fifth:—The captains of the teams which fail to win any of the four prizes shall each be awarded a silver medal as a consolation prize.

Prize Sixth:—A minature cup will be awared to the team which shall hold the B. L. cup for three consecutive years.

For full particulars and Rules etc. apply to the Manager, All-India Banwari La. Cup Hockey Tournament Lucknow, enclosing an anna stamp for reply.

FIRE IN TATA POWER HOUSE.

On Monday at 7-20 a.m. smoke was seen issuing from the Tata Power House situate at Matunga and an alarm was raised by the passers by. A fire engine from Chinchpokli arrived on the scene promptly and was followed by other engines from Mahim, Dadar and Byculla. The fire originated in the Power House in a 22,000 volt generator and was extinguished in about thirty minutes. The generator was considerably damaged though the engine and building were saved. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 75,000/-.

The cause of fire is attributed to the overheating of the engine.

ACCIDENT TO BULLOCK CART.

On Saturday a labour cart No. 4339 loaded with nine bags of seeds was standing along with a number of other labour carts on the wharf of No. 8 Alexandra Dock when the bullocks of the cart No. 4339 suddenly backed, with the result that the cart with its contents and the bullocks fell into the basin.

One of the bullocks succeeded in freeing itself from the cart and was subsequently rescued. The other bullock was drowned.

NON-BRAHMIN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the non-Brahmin Association of Morshi, the First Session of the C. P. and Berar non-Brahmin Social Conference, will be held at Morshi on 19th and 20th April 1924 under the presidentship of Honorable Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Jadhao Esqr M.A.,L.L.B. Minister of Education Bombay. The main subjects before the Conference will be amelioration of the backward condition of the Non-Brahmins, attainment of social equality, religious freedom, political proportionate participation and provision for their education best suited to their condition and requirements. No anti-Brahmin subjects will be discussed. Fees of the members of the Reception Committee Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5, Fees of Delegates Rs. 2, and Fees of Visitors Re. 1.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

FOR THE DEGREE OF B. T., 1924.

The following candidates have passed in both parts I and II of the above examination:—

CLASS I.

Kotumal Thakursing Advani, *Violet Baptista*, Kidarnath Thakurdas Nanda.

CLASS II.

Vandhai Lakshmanrao Chaudhari Govind Venkatest Bhandiwad, Maganlal Maneklal Dholakia, Vishwanath Vasudev Divekar, Mulchand Chandilal Gidwani, Parmanand Prabhashanker Joshi, Azizuddin Rahimuddin Munshi, Jayantil Mangalji Oza, Tribhovandas Fakirbhai Panwala, Gopal Govind Patankar, Laxman Narayan Sathaye, Ishaq Yakub Sulaman, Krishnaji Totaba Mantri, Narayan Ramchandra Nawathe, Mohanlal Chhotalal Pandit, Shankarbhai Trikambhai Patel, and Ramchandra Vishnu Joshi.

DACOITY AT KALYAN.

GANG OF FIVE MEN SENTENCED

On Friday came to a close the trial of a gang of five Thakurs hailing to a jungle tribe, who had been charged before Mr. K. D. Vasudeo, Additional Session Judge, Thana, with having committed dacoity in three villages at Bathwandi in Kavjan, one night in December last.

Two of the prisoners were in jail clothes as they were already undergoing imprisonment in connection with other offences. The others had only a short *bundi* and a mere rag for their loin cloth. They had long bushy hair and were of a very dark complexion. Physically they seemed to be mere skin and bones and looked haggard and miserable.

The Jury in announcing their verdict, in answer to the learned Judge, through their foreman said: "We are unanimous that all the accused are guilty of dacoity, but that the accused Nos. 2 and 5 did the major portion of the work, and therefore the other three should be lightly dealt with."

The learned Judge observed that the Jury ought to remember that the accused had been charged with an offence which rendered them liable to transportation for life, but he would take into consideration the recommendation of the Jury as also the fact that there was foolishness in what the accused had done. If the dacoity were associated with the atrocity of the deeds of Pathan robbers he would have deemed it his duty to sentence all the accused to transportation for life or at the least to ten years' rigorous imprisonment."

Three of the accused were then sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each and two who had done the major portion of the work" according to the Jury's view got each four years' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT FROM A SAFE.

Mr. G. Mules, temporarily employed as manager in the Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute, Nicol Road, reports to the police that on the 5th instant he placed ten currency notes for Rs. ten each in a safe in the Institute and locked the safe. On the 11th instant he placed Rs. 480 and on the 13th idem when he opened the safe he found the whole amount of Rs. 580 missing.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DEPORTEE'S RETURN.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Dasrath Gangaram was charged with having returned to Bombay without the previous permission of the Police authorities. He was deported from the city on the 24th March as a suspect by an order issued by the Commissioner of Police and he was seen by the Police on board the steamer bound for Ratnagiri.

Recently there were a number of house-breaking cases which revealed the handi-work of the accused as the 'modus operandi' which obtained in these cases was the same as that associated with the accused. In every instance the house-breaking was effected by breaking open the window glass and unfastening the top bolt. The rooms were usually littered over with papers and correspondence and cheques disappeared on the wake of these thefts. Suspecting the work of an old hand the police made enquiries and found that the accused had returned. He was traced and arrested on the 5th at Colaba Causeway. The accused confessed to having returned to Bombay on the 4th without permission. As he had four previous convictions, he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL PLEDGING OF ORNAMENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Vinayak Raghunath with having wrongfully pledged ornaments given to him for other purposes. There were three complaints against the accused.

The first complainant Jankibai deposed that she gave the accused gold ring to be turned into ear-rings, silver bracelets for sale and gold for preparing buttons. The accused neither returned her ornaments nor prepared new ones. The second complainant stated that he had given one gold stud, one cuff-link and one ring together with Rs. 40 for the purchase of additional gold to prepare other studs and one more cuff link. The accused made repeated promises to give the things but as he did not keep them, complaint was made to the police. The Marwaris, with whom the several ornaments were found, in their evidence admitted having received from the accused, on various dates, the ornaments which were identified by the complainants. The accused admitted having received the things from the complainants. As the third complainant was not able to attend the Court, the case was postponed for further hearing to the 22nd.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Udari Ganesh stood charged yesterday for criminal breach of trust as a public servant. The case for the prosecution was that the accused is a Telegraph Counter Clerk in Kalbadevi Telegraph Office. His work involved the receipt of moneys for telegrams from the public, putting them in a machine called the "National Cash Register Machine" and passing receipts to the senders of telegrams. Before the accused left the office every day, he had to count the sums received and get the total checked with the figure as recorded by the machine by the telegraphist in charge who signed the register kept for the purpose. The accused had also to countersign it. Due to pressure of work the Telegraphist in charge deputed the task of reading the register to another clerk and signed the register on his verification. On one such occasion, on the 29th January, a difference of Rs. 4 was noticed between the figures as read out by the accused for the various sub-heads and the grand total as shown by the Register. This roused the suspicion of the telegraphist in charge who read the figures on the machine and the examination revealed a shortage of Rs. 20 in the total which was found in the drawer of the accused. Further enquiries and investigations followed resulting in the discovery of a sum of Rs. 295 missing between the 4th December 1923 and 28th January 1924 as revealed by the itemised tape.

The Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Henry Walton Lowe, and Mr. Sunderrao S. Hodikar, telegraphist in charge, corroborated the facts.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 of which Rs. 295 was to be given to the complainant, if recovered. As the accused required time to pay the fine, His Worship deferred final orders to the 17th.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

On the complaint of Mr. James R. Warden, Manager of Stewart Lloyds, Gahpatrao Ramchandra, a taxi driver, was charged with rash driving at the Esplanade Police Court. The complainant alleged that on the 12th instant at 9-30 a.m. he was proceeding in his car from Cuffe Parade to Wodehouse Bridge and as he saw the accused driving a taxi at a fast speed in the same direction he slowed down and followed the car of the accused. At the junction of Wodehouse Road and Cuffe Parade the accused pulled up his car suddenly without warning and turned to the left when the complainant's car collided with it resulting in damage to the right side lamp and mudguard. The accused, however, asserted that he did give previous warning and turned his car on being hailed by two ladies coming from Wodehouse Bridge. On the evidence he was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

SWINDLER'S EXPLOITS AT BANDRA.

A man answering to the description of the Parsi sexagenarian who was recently arrested by the Bombay Police for cheating tradesmen with his ingenious 50 rupee note trick, has it now transpires, left the impress of his nefarious exploits both successful and unsuccessful on several shops in the suburbs.

About a fortnight ago, one afternoon, this worthy called at a Bania grocer's, named Narayen Gopalji Thakar, who has his shop at Marie Building. He enquired of Thakar if he had for sale any really good first-class genuine ghee as his wife was very particular about the quality. Several samples were shown, and the customer having approved of one said he would just for trial have ten seers of it, and if this turned out to be up to the mark larger orders would follow both from himself and his friends. As the quantity required was weighed out and being handed over to the customer he was seen, rummaging his pockets as if trying to find something very important: "I am really very sorry," explained he to the grocer, "I have left my purse at home which contains a 50 rupee note. Would you mind sending your boy along with me to my house with the ghee and fifty rupees' change less the price of the ghee." Little suspecting foul play a shop boy was ordered to accompany the ghee-eater to his house. As they entered a narrow lane by the side of the Bandra Parsi Agiary the old fellow asked the boy to hand over to him the money and that as he was in a hurry to keep an appointment elsewhere he would give him a note to his wife to whom he should deliver the ghee and who would give him a fifty-rupee note at once. The boy did not care for this proposal and the old fellow could not help going off in a hurry to keep his precious appointment and the boy returned with the ghee and money to his shop. The ghee-eater also seems to be the man who some time ago cheated the Bandra Co-operative Society Stores. The culprit in this case has not yet been traced.

JUDGMENT IN THE KIRPAN CASE.

KIRPAN MEANS SWORD.

Two revisions regarding the length of Kirpan were heard at the High Court of the Judicature at Lahore by their Lordships Justice Scot Smith and Justice Harrison on the 25th February 1924.

S. Man Singh Vakil appeared for petitioner Basantsingh and L. Niamatrai appeared for petitioners Harisingh and Kishansingh. Their Lordships accepted the revisions and held that in the schedule to the Arms Act the word Kirpan can only be understood and read as meaning a sword and therefore a Sikh possessing or wearing one sword has committed no offence.

The following is the full text of the judgment of their Lordships in Rev. No. 1612 of 1923 (Cr).

The application for revision presented by them has been referred to a Division Bench by Moti Sagar J., for the decision of the question of whether they are exempt in virtue of Schedule II 3 (6). They claim that as Sikhs they are entitled to possess one 'Kirpan' each, they admit that the two weapons in question are swords 36 inches in length with curved blades measuring 28 inches, but they contend that the two words "Kirpan" and "Sword" are interchangeable and synonymous and therefore the provision of the Arms Act, which forbids the possession of a sword without a licenst, does not apply to them as Sikhs so long as they only have one such weapon each.

Counsel for the Crown, on the other hand, has drawn our attention to the fact that both the words "sword" and "Kirpan" are used in the same Schedule and he contends that had they been synonymous, one word or the other would have been selected and would have been used throughout. He relies on the judgment delivered by La Rossignol J. and reported in LXV I.C. 430 in which it was held that there was difference in the meaning of the two words, that "sword" was the wider and the more comprehensive word and included "Kirpan" and that a person claiming exemption under the provisions of the Schedule must show that the weapon in question was distinguishable from an ordinary sword and possessed the necessary peculiarities, whatever they might be, which made a certain type or pastern of sword a Kirpan. Some years have passed since that judgment was delivered and the Crown Lawyers have apparently not yet discovered what are the distinguishing features of a 'Kirpan', and Counsel who appeared before us was unable to give us any assistance beyond asserting that there was a difference between the meanings of the two words and the accused must be held to be guilty until and unless they discover the unknown differences and can explain them to the Court and can prove that these differences are to be found in the particular weapons owned by them. This verges in our opinion perilously near to throwing the onus of establishing innocence on the accused. If there be such a difference, and it is known or ascertainable it should be made public in the notification so that the world at large and the Sikhs in particular may know exactly where they stand. It is generally believed that a 'Kirpan' or Sikh sword is or was a straight weapon with a straight handle and the miniature or emblems, which are made for wearing in the 'pagri' are undoubtedly in this shape, but no such distinction is claimed to exist by Counsel for the Crown, and it is clear that no limit has been placed on the length of the weapon which the Sikh may wear. In Burma such a limit has been fixed, but beyond the fact that a Sanskrit word is used in the notification as opposed to the English no attempt has been made in the Punjab to explain or define the exact nature of the exempted weapon. In Monier William's Sanskrit Dictionary the word is defined as meaning a sword or sacrificial knife, and so also in Platt's Hindustani Dictionary the word is treated as naturalised into the Urdu language and is shown as meaning a "sword." In the Punjabi Dictionary compiled by Bhai Mayasingh, Member of the Khalsa College Council, a 'Kirpan' is described as an iron knife kept by Sikhs in their turbans. It has never been contended that the notification refers to this miniature emblem to the exclusion of a weapon too large to wear in a pagri. We find in Mr. Macauliffe's classical work on the Sikh Religion a page 95 of Volume V. that the 'Kirpan' is described as a sword, and the author goes on to explain that the 10th Guru directed his disciples to wear the five outward and visible signs of their religion and also enjoined on them the practice of arms. It is contended with great force that when he so ordered the wearing of a sword he can only have meant that it should be a weapon suitable for the purpose of practising arms and not merely a religious emblem such as was subsequently adopted by many people in order to comply with the letter of the commandment. Counsel for the accused attaches great value of the communique issued by the Punjab Government on 10th March 1922 directing officers not to interfere with the wearing of swords or 'Kirpans' by Kikhs, provided certain saluary restrictions are observed. He relies on this to show that whatever the difference may or might be it is not a difference which Government considered of any practical importance, in that it used both words when issuing the directions. Counsel for the Crown objects that this communique is not admissible in evidence. It has not, of course, the force of a notification under the Arms Act and as giving the opinion of the Government or any individual Government officer it is not admissible but as showing the action taken by Government for however long or short a time it does throw light on the position and as such is in our opinion, admissible.

It is established therefore that the original commandment of the Guru directed his followers to wear swords and to practise arms. The word used for describing the sword was kirpan and may have been so selected because it began with a "k". It is not known whether the 'kirpan' at that time was of a recognised shape or size. In Sanskrit and Urdu the word means "sword." There is popularly supposed to be a distinction in that a 'kirpan' is a sword of a peculiar shape, and this distinction, if it really exists, has hitherto baffled all definition.

Until Government in a notification qualifies the word as used in the Schedule by fixing the length or describing the shape or both, the word can only be understood and read as meaning a sword, and therefore a Sikh possessing or wearing one sword has commited no offence. We accept the application and acquit Harisingh and Kishensingh.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, Major A. G. Tresidder Surgeon, Captains C. B. Lyon, K. E. Provite and E. R. Sword, Aides-de-Camp arrived at Government House, Mahableshwar on Monday morning.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi has again resumed the editorship of "Young India." We, his followers, are fortunate to read again the notes of M. K. G. in "Young India." The first issue under the editorship of Mahatmaji contains six "notes" and three articles by Mahatmaji. Mahatmaji is silent on two most important problems of the present day namely, council entry by Swarajist and Hindu-Muslim Unity. Mahatmaji's silence is very admirable. He is placed in a very complicated position. For, if he will justify the Swarajist entry or at least his continuation in the Council, it will mean a death blow to his own movement, a death blow to the poor no-changer, who will have then no position in the Congress. And if Mahatmaji condemns the Swarajist entry and advises him to resign at once, because of his complete failure this will mean a death blow to the Swaraj Party. And it cannot be expected from leaders like Mr. Das and Pandit Nehru, that they will accept Mahatmaji's advice. The Swarajists have the advantage of having so many leaders, who carry weight with Mahatmaji, while the no-changers are placed in the unfortunate position of having no leaders. Thus Mahatmaji's position is very difficult. What will Mahatmaji in these circumstances, do?

The second "thorny" problem of Hindu-Muslim Unity is not so very difficult—though difficult it is. This problem has, in Mahatma's absence, reached its climax. He will not be able to solve it in near future. It will take him a long time to soothe the situation. For even now, after Mahatma's release, almost every daybreak brings fresh news of Hindu-Muslim tension. To-day the cry is from Poona, to-morrow from Madras, next day from Calcutta and so on. A perusal of the "Times of India's" translations from vernacular papers gives a true idea of the Hindu-Muslim situation as it stands to-day. The most harmful language is used by those vernacular papers. Their invidious propaganda is not left there, but papers like *The Times* have always open columns for their translations—translations not alone of Editorials of that papers but of "indignant correspondents" also. Indeed! The *Times* is serving the best cause by such publications!!

All these facts suggest the gravity of the situation Mahatmaji has to undo what is done in his absence. This is no easy task. It will take time. Let us pray for Mahatmaji's complete success in his mission.

—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

NAGPUR COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 14.

The Nagpur Cotton Market this week showed no life whatsoever and the rate remained practically unchanged throughout the week. 676 Cotton carts arrived in the market this week end and the price varied from Rs. 194 to Rs. 206 per khandi of 784 lbs.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

In the share market to-day jutes opening market after the week end was characterised by a firm tone. Though almost the bulk of the business was limited to Howrah and Clive on speculative account by bazar operators the latter specially so which registered a rise of over a Rupee on the previous closing quotation. Towards the close the market reacted.

In cottons there has been one or two enquiries for Bowreah with some lots of Agra United having fetched Rupees two. In Dunbar business resulted at Rs. 172 and Bengal Nagpur at Rs. 22.

In coals Lakurka, Gopalichuck and Sutikdih were in some request at hardening prices while the rest of the section showed no change with Nazira somewhat quieter.

In Teas only a solitary transaction was reported. In New Savanbagh at an advance of about fifteen points. East India was unchanged.

In miscellaneous nothing of outstanding interest to record.

Government Securities steady. Government securities 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/8 s. l., 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 97/12, 5 per cent. loan 1929-47 94/6 s. l., 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/6 s. l., 6 per cent Bonds 1926 101/4 s. l., Do 1927 101/10 s. l., Do 1939 103/6 s. l., 1932 104/14 s. l.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalaya Railway Pref. 79, Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 96 s. l.

Cottons:—Agra United 2, Bengal Nagpur 22/4, Dunbar 172, Kesoram 4/8.

Jutes:—Anglo Indian 364, Barangore 150 Clive 35/8 s.l., Gouripore 626 s. l., Howrah 42/12, Hukumchand 8/15, Kamarhatty 513, Kanknarreh 395 s. o. l., Kelvin 710 s. l., Lothian 383, National 274 s. l., Orient 185, Presidency 6/12, Reliance 55 s. l., Union 497/8.

Coals:—Albion 1/12, Aurrung 3/2, Baraboni 15/4, Borrea 18/4, Gopalichuck 21, Jainty Central 7/4 x d., Khoodia 4/8 s. l., Lukurka 14, Nazira 12/8, New Beerbhum 36/12 s. l., Sendra 21/12, Singaran 'B' 5/12 x. d., Standard 61, Sutikdih 8, Union 18/14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone 5/14, Dacca Electric 14/4 x. d., Indian Iron and Steel 38, British India Corporation ordy. 5/10, s. o. l., Do Deferred, 6/4, Do Pref. 101 x. d., Fairburn Lawson 1/10, Madan Theatres 3, Spences Hotel 12/4, Bengal paper 17/12, Nurree Brewary 125, Samastipur 13.

Teas:—Bishwanauth 31 s. l., East India 15/4, New Savanbagh 526.

Debentures:—4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 1906 81 s. l.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and three fourth pence and demand is one shilling four and twenty-five thirty-second pence.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, April 14.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's health has now fairly improved and he will leave this place for Matheran hill station on Tuesday night. Her Highness the Maharanisaheb will accompany him. They will stay for two days in Jayamahal in Bombay. They will them proceed to Matheran and will stay there about a week. Then they will return to Bombay and health permitting will sail for England on 26th instant.

Cordova (Alaska).—The American world flier Major Martin has arrived here safe from Sitka.

SPORTS

MONDAY'S GYMKHANA

Monday's match between Byculla and Gymkhana and the R. F. A. was a much better game than the draw was certainly a fair one but general opinion was that Gymkhana should have won and a lot of fault charging and obstruction was found with the umpires. Apart from the lack of supervision, both teams seem to be of the same colour as was seen from the hit and run manner of their play. Lucas and Moss of Gymkhana who were suffering from injuries were hardly fit to play, and placing Birtwistle on the left and Turton on the right to a certain extent broke up the forward line. The R. F. A. attack was far below expectations. Ford did not get many chances and Lynn was looked after by Lucas who was all over the field tackling everyone with success.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Ireland; King and James; Ransford, Lucas and Moss; Turton, Reade, Nicol, Cummings and Birtwistle.

R. F. A.:—Cowper; Hale and C. Kelly; Rogers, V. Kelly and Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, D. Lynn, Abbott and Allan.

Referees:—Messrs. Kapadia and C. DeSouza.

Even exchanges began the game. The R. F. A. forwards got away. Lynn and Ford being prominent but if they succeeded in eluding Lucas, they invariably came to a stop at James, Cummings and Birtwistle were responsible for serious efforts but the latters inability to hit decent reverse strokes resulted in his losing the ball. Turton on the right did some stout running but the left being his usual place he did not feel quite comfortable. After twenty minutes of ding-dong play the Gymkhana were settled in the R. F. A. area and Cummings registered the first goal off a corner with a stinging shot which gave the Brigade custodian no chance. The R. F. A. took charge of the attack aid C. Kelly advance to the attack. A stiff one from him was negotiated by James and the second by Ford was sent over the mark. C. Kelly who had augmented the attack was constantly in possession and once sent a pretty open pass to Ford who was unable to keep the ball in Another corner against the R. F. A. gave th Gymkhana another chance but Turton was too late in shooting and received a nasty cut on his right hand. After about a minute, when the R. F. A. got away to the Gymkhana area, the referee stopped the game as Turton had walked into the field. This was hardly necessary. Half time arrived with further score.

The Brigade forwards took charge of the attack on resumption. Allan moved into inside left, Abbott going extreme and in the Gymkhana side Turton, changed places with Birtwistle, H. Kelly and Abbott in turn ran down the wings and centred right across the field. C. Kelly moved up and helped the halves considerably. His pass to Ford was sent to D. Lynn who shot the equaliser with a hard shot. The Gymkhana were on the offensive now and secured a penalty corner Cummings tested Cowper with a hot one twice but the goalie remained unbeaten. With the aid of C. Kelly, H. Kelly centred to Abbott who nearly beat Ireland. The Gymkhana attack though disconcerted became persistent but C. Kelly and Hale time and again checked the rushing forwards. Full time saw the teams on equal terms. An extra five minutes was as boring to the spectators as it was to the players though the former who have liked to see any side win just to avoid a draw.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

BENGAL YOUNG MEN v. MISSING LINKS

The Bengali Young Men from Lucknow have practically the same team as they had last year with the exception of Boileau their brilliant inside right which place will be filled by Gazaffar who is equally good. Unfortunately Sultan their left back is unable to play to-day but will be here for the next game. Longman at right back is the other new player. P. Bannerjee who is playing left back to-day will keep goal when Sultan arrives.

The team will be:—

R. B. Singh; Longman and P. Bannerjee; Guruchuran, Naidu and Ewaz; Murier, Gazaffar, S. Mukherjee, N. Mukherjee and P. Bannerjee.

ELTON HUCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The last two matches of the second round in connection with the Elton Hockey Tournament were played on Saturday the 12th April. In the first match the Fort "Rangers" had little difficulty in beating the Y. M. C. A. Juniors by 10 goals to nil. Most of the Y. M. Juniors were juvenile players and were lacking in combination. In such circumstances it was difficult for the "Rangers" to show the form they are capable of.

The teams were:—

Fort "Rangers":—A. Dias, Coutinho, Pereira, J. Dias, Wylde, Lifebour, Beresford, Jores, Rodricks, Menezes.

Y. M. C. A. Juniors:—Bennet, Berryman, Cameron, Fabris, Fawell, Cody, Gatham, Jenet, E. Fabris, Andre, Greenhil.

The second match between the Britannia Sporting Club and Byculla Y. M. C. A. was a repetition of the first match. The former won by 12 goals to love. Britannia are a good side and excel in stick work. V. de Souza, their centre forward, gave a good display and his tricky running was a feature of the game. He alone scored 5 goals, Regnand 4, Pereira 2, and Arthur 1.

The players were:—

Britannia S. C.:—La Touche, Phillips, Beshouri, T. de Souza, Albuquerque, Williams, Pereira, Duarte, Regnand, Nunes.

Byculla Y. M. C. A.:—Shelly, Chatterton, Thomas, Baker, Williams, Carroll, Davis, Townsend, Guest, Bayross, Francis.

FIXTURES.

Wednesday 16th at 4-30:—Byculla Hockey Club v. Fort "Rangers".

Wednesday 16th at 5-30:—Callina Catholic Association v. Britannia Sporting Club.

The semi-finals will be played on Thursday 17th April and finals on Saturday next.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

This year's Beightdon Hockey competition opened to-day. Of the matches in the first round only four were played to-day of which two ended in draw. Extra time having been gone through in each instance. The results were B. E. College beat Police by 5 goals to 2, Kharagpur Lisieux beat Measures by 3 goals to 2, Camerons and Ordance drew 2 goals all, Town and Dacca Frontier Rifles drew one goal each.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, April 14.

New York.—By defeating Marotzy, whilst Capablanca only drew with Yates, Dr. Lasker has practically made certain his winning the first prize in the chess tournament. In order to win the first prize Capablanca must win and Dr. Lasker lose both the remaining games. Ewdard Lasker, by surprisingly defeating Rati, has taken the fourth place. Rati is now fifth.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1924.

THE ONLY WAY.

The attitude adopted by the Labour Government towards India is an impossible one, having regard alike to the principles and professions of the Labour Party and to the justice of India's demand. Having so far trifled with the Indian situation in a manner which has disgusted not a few of the rank and file of the Labour Party and has led to complete lack of confidence on the part of the Indian people, Mr. MacDonald's Government will to-day be compelled to place its cards on the table when the House of Commons discusses Viscount Curzon's motion on the subject. The object which Viscount Curzon has in view is clear. Knowing that the Labour Government is in office but not in power, thanks to the overwhelming Liberal-Conservative majority, and also realising that some solution of the present deadlock in the direction of constitutional reform is immediately called for, he and his fellow-Diehards are anxious to prevent the complete expression of the new spirit, which the Labour Government is supposed to represent, in its handling of the Indian problem. The Diehards realise that political advance in India is inevitable. Their main concern is to limit the scope of this advance as much as they possibly can, if they cannot altogether prevent a revision of the Government of India Act. Thus Viscount Curzon's motion "viewing with anxiety events in India regrets the lack of a clear statement of policy with regard thereto by His Majesty's Ministers." The lack of a clear statement of policy is regretted not because Viscount Curzon and his confreres are eager to meet the demand of India but because they are anxious that the Labour Government should resolutely refuse any immediate advance towards the revision of the Government of India Act.

The Liberals are hardly less anxious to thwart the efforts towards substantial "concessions", though the damage to British prestige by the wrecking of Dyarchy in the Central Provinces and Bengal and the deadlock created in the Assembly has not left them unmoved—with the result that India is offered another Commission so that the British public may be, for the time being, rid of the nuisance of "Indian unrest." So the Liberal amendment to the Conservative motion, "after expressing anxiety at the failure of the Government of India Act in certain provinces and the divergence between the administrative systems of the Native States and those of British India, requests the Government to appoint a Commission with wide terms of reference to inquire into the facts on the spot, revise the working of the Reforms and report what action, whether legislative or administrative, is required to carry out the expressed intention of the British Government that the reforms constitute a definite step towards ultimate self-government within the Empire." The "Liberal" panacea, with its clever reference to Indian States, of which the object is clearly to emphasise the "difficulties" of political reform in India, will not satisfy her people, even though it be blessed by His Highness the Aga Khan, who, in the course of an article in the "Sunday Express", says that "the time has come to examine the working of the Reforms, many features of which call for reconsideration and adjustment without changing the fundamental conception of the Preamble of the Act, particularly the declaration of the goal of progressive realisation of responsible government within the Empire." India will not be satisfied by a Commission to revise the Government of India Act because she has rejected, and will never accept, the arrogant claim of the British Parliament, contained in its Preamble, to determine the need, time and measure of further instalment of "Reforms." India is determined to be mistress of her own destiny and the representatives of her people alone can frame a constitution for her suited to their genius and their needs.

That the ground for a Royal Commission is being prepared is further evidenced by a Labour amendment in favour of the appointment of a Commission and the grant of further reform. Considering the composition of parties in Parliament, there will be no difficulty in securing the passage, by a Liberal-Labour majority, of a compromise resolution for the appointment of a Commission, provided the Government accept it. There is no possibility of a progressive Labour view such as is indicated in the following comments of the Labour organ, "The New Leader", prevailing in the House of Commons constituted as it is at present:

The events in India in connection with the Budget, though they seem to afford pleasure to our imperialists, including the Times, can only cause concern to Labour people and, we imagine, the Labour Government. The arrival to power of a Labour Government here created a great opportunity for getting the whole Indian problem on to new lines, which might lead to a satisfactory solution. That this has not taken place, but, on the contrary, things are drifting into a violent struggle between the Swarajists and "authority," is not the fault of the Swarajists alone. It was a great mistake that the Government did not immediately go half way to meet the Indians by accepting their proposal for a Conference. The rejection of the Budget by the Assembly is the direct consequence of the Government's refusal. Now the Government has "certified" a new Finance Bill, and this Budget will go straight to the Council of State as a "recommended Bill," it cannot be amended by the Assembly. In other words, the Government is using the whole of its force, constitutionally, no doubt, but still mere force, in opposition to the Indian representatives. That is a lamentable position for the Labour Government to find itself in within a few weeks of its taking office. And unless the Government soon shows that it intends to deal with India fearlessly in accordance with Labour principles and professions, the position, which is already lamentable, will rapidly become disastrous."

A Royal Commission will only be an insult added to the injury already done to India. India demands the application of the principle of self-determination. A Round Table Conference in which Mahatma Gandhi, who alone is in a position to "deliver the goods", takes the leading part, is the only method of adjusting the relations between Britain and India on the basis of that principle and, therefore, in accordance with Labour principles and professions.

GURDWARA LEGISLATION.

When towards the close of 1922 the Punjab Government rushed through the Legislative Council, in the teeth of Sikh opposition, the Bill dealing with Gurdwaras, they were warned by the entire Indian public that the measure would remain a dead letter and that far from allaying Sikh discontent the course they were pursuing would only aggravate the evil. These warnings, however, were unheeded by the Government who, to-day, are realising that they are no nearer the solution of the problem than they were four years ago. Indeed, the gulf between them and the Sikh community has steadily widened during these years. That the Government realise this fact, to some extent at least, may be seen from their appointment of a Committee "to ascertain the wishes of those considered most competent to advise and report as to the principles on which a measure might now be framed for dealing with the administration and management of the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines." The appointment of the Committee is welcome, but unless the Government take some further essential steps, it will be impossible for the Committee to make any headway. The Committee is asked to ascertain the wishes of "those considered most competent to advise." Is it necessary to point out to the Punjab Government that the majority of those "most competent to advise" are in the jails of the Government or under arrest and that unless these are unconditionally set at liberty the Committee will not be in a position to get the advice which it is asked to secure? The Government have declared as "unlawful" the one truly representative body which can speak for the Sikh community, namely, the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee—a Committee whose very name shows it to be the most competent to advise the Committee appointed by Government regarding the administration and management of Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines. If the Government are sincere in their desire to find a solution of the Sikh problem and to facilitate the work of the Committee, they should immediately remove the ban on the S. G. P. C. and order the release of all the members of that Committee and others who have been imprisoned in connection with the Gurdwara agitation. There is no indication in the official Press communique that Government propose to take any action in the direction indicated. If they do not intend to do this much they cannot expect the Committee to achieve anything. It will be still-born like the Gurdwara Act of 1922. The Government declare that they are anxious for reconciliation with the Sikh community and that the hand of friendship will always be kept extended by them. But unless simultaneously with that gesture, they drop the bludgeon from their arm, their professed eagerness for a peaceful solution of the problem is not particularly likely to propitiate the Sikhs.

THE "LIBERAL" PARTY

In the course of a letter addressed to the "Leader" Mr. Srinivas Sastri thus diagnoses the melady from which the Indian "Liberal" Party is suffering:

"The malady of the Liberal party is deeper than some of us are willing to believe. Events had moved on in their heedless way and left the old Liberalism a little behind. Instead of keeping in step with the rest of the world, the orthodox champions of the creed would, if they could, begin to cast out the heretics, preferring the straight and narrow doctrine to a truer apprehension of the environment and a wider comprehension of the energy and patriotism around. In this we seem to reproduce with excessive fidelity the old ceremonial spirit of caste which continually drew its boundaries closer in the never-ending pursuit of an imaginary purity. In England Liberalism and Socialism and in fact every other school of social and political thought that has taken a name and individual form, have never been the same from decade to decade. Indian Liberalism, as a definite party, has many things to learn, many lessons to assimilate. Let us not so soon erect a stake for the heretics amongst us. We are too few to divide further. Tolerance, not rigidity of faith, should be our motto; greater, not less, response to the hurrying forces around should be our aim."

Mr. Sastri is right in saying that the spirit of intoleraance which is noticeable in certain circles of the Party stands in the way of the Party's progress. But the Party suffers also from another affection, which is not of the heart, but of the head, and that is, indistinctness of vision. It has no clear idea of the goal it is striving to reach and consequently the members of the fold are seen to stray whoever their individual fancies take them. Sometimes, the courses taken by two sets of members of the Party are exactly the opposite of each other, the loyalty being to the person who happens to lead a particular section at a particular moment, than to any commonly accepted principle. If the Party had any precise aims, it would not be such a motley company as it is to-day. Mr. Sastri is a "Liberal"; so is Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, for example. But is there in reality any common principle of Liberalism between them? Let Mr. Sastri glance over the list of members of the "Liberal" Party in Bombay and declare, with his knowledge of the "principles" which guide most of them in their public careers, whether he can detect any element of true Liberalism—in the sense in which Bright, Gladstone and Morley understood the term—in the creed, or rather creeds, of these *soi disant* "Liberals." They have joined the Party, not because they believe in Liberalism and progress on democratic lines, but because it is respectable to be dubbed a "Liberal." If Mr. Sastri and his fellow-"Liberals" were to scrutinize conscientiously the principles for which they stand, they would recognise that they are sailing under false colours and that the only appropriate designation for their Party would be the "Conservative Party." The old name of "Moderates" was at least consistent with truth. But that name has been given up because it is not so respectable and high-sounding as "Liberals". But a mere name cannot turn born-Conservatives into Liberals. It is "Liberal" actions alone that can entitle a politician to be ranked as a Liberal. If Mr. Sastri and his friends would cure their Party of the malady from which it has been suffering from its very birth, they should either revise their pinciples and methods so as to make them conform to the high-sounding name they have given to the Party, or be content to act and be known as "Conservatives."

Notes of the Day.

Calcutta Journalists' Protest.

It will be seen that the Indian journalists of Calcutta, to most of whom Mr. Horniman is no stranger, have strongly condemned the maintenance of the official ban on Mr. Horniman's return and have protested against the irrelevant and flimsy arguments advanced by Sir Maurice Hayward in justification of the ban. The Calcutta journalists, like journalists all the world over, feel no hesitation in utterly repudiating the amazing suggestion of Sir Maurice that it is the duty of Editors of newspapers to disclose the names of their correspondents to the authorities whenever the latter demand them. There is no great er veteran working journalist in Calcutta than Mr. Krishna Kumar Mittra and he did not hesitate to characterise as disgraceful the attitude of the Government of Bombay towards Mr. Horniman. It is plain to the public of Bengal as it is plain to the public of Bombay that the real reasons for the refusal of a passport to Mr. Horniman are the personal antipathy cherished in official circles towards Mr. Horniman and the fear that if allowed to return to India he will prove to be a thorn in their side. The absurd arguments advanced by the spokesman of the Government were but a blind to hide the real object of officialdom. But no-one was deceived.

"Kirpan."

The Committee, which the Punjab Government have appointed to report as to the principles on which legislation to deal with Gurdwaras should be based, has also been asked to report as to the best means of dealing with the question of "Kirpans." The Government's anxiety to come to some definite decision about "Kirpans" appears to have been prompted by the recent judgment of the Punjab High Court, which has held that the "Kirpan" is a "sword" and that its possession does not render a Sikh liable to prosecution under the Arms Act. Numberless Akalis have been sent to jail by the Punjab Government either for the possession or manufacture of "Kirpans". If, according to the High Court ruling, possession of a "Kirpan" by a Sikh is no crime, by no stretch of the law can the manufacture of "Kirpans" by Sikhs be construed as an offence. The Punjab Government, therefore, are morally as well as legally bound to set free all Sikhs who have been imprisoned for possessing or manufacturing "Kirpans". The "Kirpan" is a religious symbol, which every true Sikh is enjoined to keep with him unfailingly, and it is, as such, exempted from the operation of the Arms Act. But, as if regretting the concession made to Sikh religious sentiment and distrusting the loyalty of the community, the authorities, in the Punjab especially, have sought to penalise in various ways the possession of "Kirpans". They have tried to get judicial rulings that though possession of "Kirpan" may be no offence, the manufacture of "Kirpan" is one. They have also sought to penalise the possession of "Kirpans" longer than 18 inches. The Sikhs, however, have refused to accept these interpretations of the law and have repeatedly declared that since the "Kirpan" is a religious symbol they will not regulate its length or shape according to the dictation of Government. Instead of recognising the reasonableness of this contention, the authorities have been foolishly pursuing a policy of pin-pricks towards the Sikhs, with the result which we see today in the Punjab. Since the High Court judgment knocks the bottom out of the official contentions in regard to "Kirpan", the Punjab Government seem to be anxious to solve the question by more peaceful means. But a peaceful solution of the question can only be arrived at through a frank consultation with the Sikh leaders who have been imprisoned or are under arrest in connection with the Gurdwara and "Kirpan" agitations. The Punjab Government, therefore, will release these leaders first, if they are sincerely desirous of a satisfactory solution of the question. We shall see.

A Welcome Step.

As a result of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council, the Behar and Orissa Government has ordered that spinning should be introduced as a compulsory vocational subject for girls over ten years of age in all schools and as an optional subject for boys over ten in the primary schools. If the Education Departments in all the provinces were really patriotically disposed, they would not wait for the Councils to make a recommendation for the introduction of the Charka in the schools, but would themselves take the initiative in the matter. Spinning is both an art and an industry and in a country like India, where weaving ranks only second among the occupations of the masses and where, owing to the woful poverty and illiteracy of the latter, they are unable to find work during a large portion of the year, the revival of the Charka is calculated to prove of the utmost benefit to the country. It is only prejudice which invests the Charka with a political complexion. Mahatma Gandhi, from the very beginning, has been pleading that the Charka is more an economic than a political instrument and that no one who wishes well of the country, whether he be a Congressman or not, whether he be an official or non-official, ought to fight shy of the Charka on political grounds. As Mahatmaji says, the Charka has come to stay and will remain in India even after she obtains Swaraj and Lancashire ceases to exploit her markets. The adoption of the Charka by the Behar and Orissa Government shows that officialdom in that province has lived down the prejudice of the last few years. Will the Governments of other provinces follow the example of Behar? We hope they will, without waiting for a "mandate" from the local Councils. By the way, is it not time that, as in Behar schools, in the Municipal Schools of this City too spinning is made a compulsory subject?

Kathiawad Political Conference.

We pointed out on Saturday that the people of Bhavnagar, having invited the Kathiawad Political Conference to their city, owed a duty not only to the Conference but also to their own State to spare no efforts to make the session of the Conference a complete success. We are glad that at a meeting of the Reception Committee held on Sunday it was decided to hold the Conference, as previously arranged, in Bhavnagar next month. The meeting, according to our correspondent, was attended by about fifty members from all parts of Kathiawad apart from members from Bhavnagar itself. And the meeting arrived at its decision after availing itself of every opportunity of consultation and negotiation with the head of the Administration, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, who, having first secured the postponement of the Conference to suit his convenience, has now adopted an amazing attitude of *non-possumus* and has virtually given a threat that he is free to take any action in respect of any step that the Committee may take. It is difficult to understand the grounds of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani's objection to the holding of the Conference in Bhavnagar, unless he shares the ill-concealed intolerance of some of the Ruling Chiefs of Kathiawad of any assertion by the people of Kathiawad of their right to ventilate their grievances. It was not many weeks ago that a political Conference of Bhavnagar State was held under the auspices of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani himself. If it is permissible for subjects of one State to meet together in Conference, why should a Conference of subjects of all States in Kathiawad be regarded as dangerous? The attitude Sir Prabhashankar has adopted in the matter is especially regrettable, having regard to the fact that he is the repository of the tradition of tolerant and enlightened rule which its rulers have bequeathed to the State of Bhavnagar. If Sir Prabhashankar is false to that tradition, it is upto the people of Bhavnagar to see that that honourable tradition is not tarnished.

Fishermen's Troubles.

We published yesterday in these columns a letter from a correspondent regarding the Worli Street Scheme of the Bombay Improvement Trust. The moment the scheme was notified the Worli fishermen realised instinctively that it would lead inevitably to the destruction not merely of their dwelling houses but also of their ancestral trade and with that their only means of livelihood. They, therefore, resorted to protests and these protests have been going on ever since. Several questions were asked during the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaik Gulamhussein Hidayatulla gave the conveniently vague and general reply that enquiries were being made to obtain the detailed information asked for. If it were not for the tragedy of the fate which will befall these poor villagers if the scheme is carried out, it would afford food for laughter that after five years of consideration of the scheme and agitation the Minister cannot give any better reply than that enquiries are being made! In the meanwhile the Damocles' sword is hanging over these poor people. Attempts have been made to seduce them from their loyalty to their village and their passionate attachment to their own ancestral calling and their freedom by dangling before them the prospect of getting some land in return from the Improvement Trust, which has made some sentative proposals for housing them at some distance from their present site. These fishing folk have up to this time remained steadfast and firm, for they know or feel that all these tentative proposals of the Trust ring hollow and have scented danger with the instinct with which hunted animals perceive that they are being hunted.

What is Confectionery?

Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered an important judgment the other day, which is bound considerably to affect the municipal administration. In this case the Municipality had charged one Shanker Bhaichand with keeping a sweetmeat shop without a license, thus contravening the municipal bye-laws. The accused in his defence stated that as he sold only *"shev, ganthia and bhajia"* he did not think a license was necessary. His Worship, in acquitting the accused, observed that *"shev, ganthia and bajias"* did not constitute "confectionery" as defined by law. This judgment will have a far-reaching effect on the owners of the *"shev, ganthia"* shops which abound in this city, as they have been required to take out a license from the Municipality. If the Magistrate's interpretation of the existing bye-law is correct, a modification of the bye-law is obviously necessary.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

A PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

(BY LALA GOVERDHANDAS).

I have sat in seclusion and thought and pondered over the present political situation of our country. There is no doubt that during the last five years we have entered on a fine and death struggle with the foreign bureaucracy. Our nation is in the throes of rebirth and the necessary pain accompanying such a process is also purifying us and preparing us for the struggle. We have changed our methods of warfare. We are not as beggars craving for small boons, but as men and women of a great nation we want our birth-right and are marching to victory from step to step. We have passed through the stage of dull servitude in which there was no ray of hope. New horizons are opening before our eyes and new inspirations are sounding in our ears. Some of us have realized that he does not die who fights; he is not a slave who does not will it. We are heroes of many a battle. We have won and lost in many engagements. The representatives of the country have presented their demands to the Government and carried the day in the Council Chambers.

The objective.

All this is true. But what is our objective and aim and what is the ideal for which we are giving our best in us? Do we want to replace the white bureaucracy by the brown? Are we anxious to establish tyranny of the majority over the minorities? Do we want to substitute a representative system of government, which is based on the theory of the brute numbers? Are we after establishing a government founded upon the capitalistic interests, in which poor men have no place and individual is crushed out of life. Too many of us who are leading the nation Swaraj means representative government with its concomitant evils of party organization, majority rule and bosses. We have been crying till we are hoarse, that the people must be given control of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, the Army and other departments. But all this talk is useless unless we have found the means and procedure within which the people can do this or that. We must discover the

(Continued on page 8.)

CLASS AREAS BILL.

"APPEAL TO CIVILISED WORLD."

MR. ANDREWS' VIEW

(Associated Press.)

JUHU, April. 13.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed on the new situation in South Africa stated that General Smuts' sudden announcement of a general election should not be regarded as materially helping the Indian position. People in India must be on their guard and not consider the Class Areas Bill to be dropped. The danger of its being passed into law was as great as ever, even though for a moment there had been postponement. It was necessary to use the opportunity gained by this interval for a reasoned and thoughtful opposition to the principle of racial discrimination underlying the whole Bill, and for the widest appeal against it to the moral conscience of the civilized world.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

GOVT.'S FORWARD PROGRAMME.

TEHERAN, April 14.

Sardar Sepah introduced his Cabinet to the Majlis today as follows:—Sardar Sepah, Premier and Minister of War; Zoka-Ol-Molk, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Moin-Ol-Molk, Minister of Finance; Amir-Ighedar, Minister of Post and Telegraph; Mozzed-Es-Sultaneh, Minister of Justice; Mosjar-Ed-Doulch, Acting Minister of Public Works; Sous-Estaval acting Minister of Interior. The portfolio of education is vacant. The new Government will present a programme representing the strengthening of friendly relations with foreign powers, perfecting and increasing the military force and the reorganisation of police, justice and educational institutions, presentation of budget bills for the revision of revenue, North Persia oil concession, railway and road construction, equalisation of weights and measures, establishment of postal and telegraph stations where none exist, establishment of aerial post service and installations of wireless.—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 14.

The Russian Mission of about twenty including eleven delegates besides the experts headed by M. Rakowsky arrived in taxi-cabs at the Foreign Office this morning closely followed by a escort of detectives. The weather was cold and wet and all were muffled in overcoats with the exception of the Turkestan Commissary who was resplendent in his crimson and white robes with a turban. Mr. MacDonald presided at the Conference held in the Secretary of State's room. About twenty British representatives of the Foreign office and the Board of Trade were present. The proceedings were private, but the speeches will be published.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP CIEPLAK ARRIVES IN WARSAW.

LONDON, April 14.

Warsaw.—Archbishop Cieplak arrived here from Riga to-day. His emaciated features testified to his privations during his imprisonment. He was greeted by a number of ecclesiastical dignitaries including Monsignor Lauri, Papal nuncio, and representatives of many Polish societies. There were huge crowds and traffic was held up. Enthusiasts unharnessed the horses of the Archbishop's carriage and dragged it. Cieplak stated that 'en route' from Russia he was kept for ten days in Cheka headquarters where he was photographed a dozen times for unknown purpose, then taken to Schwz on the Latvian frontier and told to leave Russia immediately. He was penniless and borrowed from the Latvian railwaymen money to take him to Riga.—Reuter.

GREEK PLEBISCITE.

LONDON, April 14.

Athens.—A semi-official source states that in the returns of the plebiscite hitherto 75 per cent majority is in favour of republic.—Reuter.

CHURCH TROUBLE IN JERUSALEM.

LONDON, April 14.

Jerusalem.—There was an unfortunate incident in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on Sunday when friction arose between the Latin and Coptic orders. The Police have apprehended a number of Coptic priests.—Reuter.

HONGKONG - KONGMOON SERVICE.

LONDON, April 14.

Hongkong.—A combined meeting of the China coast officers and marine engineers guilds has decided to suspend the Hongkong Kongmoon Service until naval escorts are provided against attacks of pirates.—Reuter.

Paris.—The death is announced of Prince Roland Bonaparte.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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WORKING OF REFORMS.

PLEA FOR COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

SEEKING CLEAR STATEMENT OF POLICY.

LONDON, April 13.

The terms of the motion Viscount Curzon will move in the House of Commons tomorrow read: "That this House, viewing with anxiety events in India, regrets lack of a clear statement of policy with regard thereto by His Majesty's Ministers."

A Liberal amendment supported by Mr. Hope Simpson, Sir Edward Grigg and others, after expressing anxiety at the failure of the Government of India Act in certain provinces and divergence between the administrative systems of Native States and those of British India requests Government to appoint a Commission with wide terms of reference to inquire into the facts on the spot, review the working of Reforms and report what action, whether legislative or administrative, is required to carry out the expressed intention of the British Government that the Reforms consitute a definite step towards ultimate Dominion self-government within the Empire.

A Labour amendment has also been tabled in favour of the appointment of a Commission and grant of further reforms.

(Reuter's message, dated London, April 1, bearing on the above subject reads:—

"In the Comons to-day Viscount Curzon gave notice that he would call attention on April 15th to the state of affairs in India and move a resolution."

LEAVE FOR HIGH OFFICIALS.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

LONDON, April 14.

The Text is issued of the Government of India Leave of Absence Bill whereby it is proposed to repeal the provision of the Government of India Act that if the Governor-General, Governor, or the Commander-in-Chief departs from India intending to return to Europe his office will become vacant. The bill empowers the Secretary of State-in-Council to grant these officials leave. It also provides for the appointment of persons to take place of such officials who are granted leave. Leave may be granted to the Governor-General and on application of the Governor-General-in-Council may be granted to the Commander-in-Chief and Governor for such period as the Secretary of State-in-Council thinks fit, not exceeding the period allowed by rules made under section 94 of Act. Subject to the same rules the Governor-General-in-Council may grant leave to any members of his Executive Council other than the Commander-in-Chief and a Governor-in-Council and Lieut-Governor-in Council may grant leave to any member of his Executive Council. The Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief, Governor or Executive Councillor so obtaining leave shall retain his office during his absence but if his absence exceeds the period of his leave his office will become vacant.

EMOLUMENTS AND ADVANTAGES.

Where the Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief or Governor is so granted leave, a person shall be appointed in his place during his absence by His Majesty by a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. The Person so appointed during the absence of the Commander-in-Chief may, if the Commander-in-Chief was a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, be also appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council to be a temporary member of that Council. The Person so appointed shall until the permanent holder of the office returns or the successor arrives have all powers of the office and be entitled to receive emoluments and advantages of the office, foregoing the emoluments to which he was entitled when appointed. When an Executive Councillor is incapable of acting and a temporary Councillor is appointed in his place the absent member on resumption of his duty shall be entitled to receive half his salary for the period of his absence. A Sub-Section will be inserted at the beginning of Section nineteen of the Government of India Act declaring that the Commander-in-Chief be appointed by His Majesty by a warrant under the Royal Sign Manual.—Reuter.

GANDHI-SWARAJIST CONFERENCE.

A TEMPORARY SUSPENSION.

(Associated Press.)

JUHU, April, 13.

The Gandhi-Swarajist Conference stands practically suspended owing to the delay in Mr. Das's arrival. All Swarajist leaders except Pandit Motilal Nehru have left Juhu, but are expected to come back soon to resume their conversations which, it is believed, will not be before the Hindu-Muslim Leaders' Conference which comes off on the 23rd instant at Bombay.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

LONDON, April 13.

Mr. Winston Churchill has accepted the invitation of Sir Archibald Sanridge, one of the stalwarts of Conservatism in Lancashire, on behalf of the Liverpool Working Men's Conservative Association, and Women's Unionist Federation to address a political meeting early in May.—Reuter.

Cherbourg.—Anxiety regarding the "Mauritania" which left Southampton on Friday morning to get repairs done here which could not be carried out in England owing to the strike has been relieved. She arrived after a stormy 56 hours journey.

The Bengali new year celebrations at Tarakeshwar Temple passed off quiety and no trouble has been reported.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

"ARRIVES AT CRITICAL STAGE."

DUTY OF MADRAS LEADERS.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

JUHU, April 13.

Mahatma Gandhi who was interview this evening on Vaikom Satyagraha expressed himself as follows:—"Vaikom Satyagraha has undoubtedly arrived at a delicate stage. So many leaders having been picked up by the Travancore authorities, an appeal been made to All-India leaders to lead the movement. It is a question how far a local movement reaching a critical stage can be turned into an All-India movement. All India sympathy I can understand, and that Vaikom Satyagrahis are having in abundance. But to concentrate the active energies of leaders from different provinces on a single local movement seems to be a difficult, if not an impossible, task. I am hoping however, that leaders in the Madras Presidency will not allow the movement to die for want of a proper lead. A telegram was sent to Mr. George Joseph before his arrest advising the dropping of fast. As he is not likely to have received my letter which followed the telegram I had it for publication which sums up my position. It is not affected by recent developments.

Mahatma Gandhi then handed the following letter addressed by him to Mr. Joseph now undergoing imprisonment in Travancore:—

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO MR. G. JOSEPH.

"Omit fasting, but stand or squat in relays with quiet submission till arrested. The above is a wire sent to you in reply to yours. Fasting in Satyagraha has well-defined limits. You cannot fast against a tyrant for it will be as pieces of violence done to him. You invite penalty from him for disobedience or his orders, but you cannot inflict on yourself penalties when he refuses to punish and renders it impossible for you to disobey his orders so as to compel infliction of penalty. Fasting can only be resorted to against a lover not to extort rights but to reform him, as when a son fasts for a father who drinks. My fast at Bombay and then at Bardoli was of that character. I fasted to reform those who loved me. But I will not fast to reform say General Dyer who not only does not love me but who regards himself as my enemy. Am I quite clear? You must be patient. You are in an Indian State. Therefore you may wait in deputation on the Dewan or Maharaja. Get up a monster petition by orthodox Hindus who may be well disposed towards the movement.' See also those who are opposing. You can support the gentle direct action in a variety of ways. You have already drawn public attention to the matter by preliminary Satyagraha. Above all, see to it that it neither dies nor by impatience becomes violent."

SIKH LEAGUE'S SUPPORT.

(From our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, April 11.

Sardar Mangalsingh, President, Central Sikh League, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary, Satyagrah Committee, Vaikom:—

"Hearty congratulations for gallant struggle. Vindicate elementary human rights. Untouchability is an unpardonable stigma on Indian's civilisation. Akalis will stand by their brave comrades in the south."

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN ARRIVES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 14.

Right Hon. Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst G.C.I.E., C.B.E., Governor Designate of Madras, accompanied by Viscountess Goschen and their daughters, Hon. Cecily Goschen and Hon. Mrs Balfour arrived in Madras this morning at 8 by steamer s.s. "Madura."

On the arrival of the steamer, the acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, the General Officer Commanding Madras Forces and Chairman of the Madras Port Trust went on Board s.s. "Madura." On Their Excellencies landing, the Collector of Madras Commissioner of Police, Presidency Port Officer and the Sheriff of Madras were introduced to them. As His Excellency go down from the vessel a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George. Their Excellencies, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen drove in state escorted by the Governor's body guard. Crowds assembled on the sides of the road and cheered Their Excellencies as they drove. On arrival at the banqueting hall, His Excellency inspected the guard of honour furnished by a detachment of Green Howards. Their Excellencies were received at the banquetting hall by the Chief Justice of Madras, the Bishop of Madras, the members of His Excellency's Executive Council and the Hon. Ministers. The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras then read the warrant of appointment.

The oath of allegiance and oath for due execution of office of Governor of the Presidency, Madras, and for the impartial administration of Justice was then administered by the Chief Justice. His Excellency then took his seat and a salute of seventeen guns was fired announcing the assumption of office and the taking of the oath. Their Excellencies then proceeded through the banqueting hall to the dias at the south end where certain presentations were made.

CORPORATION ADDRESS.

Mr. V. Thirumala Pillai, Madras Corporation, then read an address of welcome from the Corporation of Madras. The address, after according a most hearty welcome to Their Excellencies, drew His Excellency's attention to the supply of sanitary dwellings for the poor which involved an expenditure beyond the resources of the Corporation and which can be undertaken only with financial aid from the Government.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency then replied.

"I thank you most warmly on behalf of Her Excellency and myself for the generous and cordial reception which you have given us to-day on behalf of the citizens of Madras and I assure you that we both greatly appreciated the address of welcome to which we have just listened. We are proud indeed that our names will henceforth be associated with this premier Presidency of India where our two races first joined hands in a friendship which has subsisted for our common advantage until this present day and will, under God's Providence, be steadfastly maintained in the years that lie before us. I am deeply sensible of the responsibilities attached to my high office as head of the Government of this Province and of the weighty problem which must be faced if our ideal of progress and good Government is to be attained. I am aware that the political horizon in India is not free from clouds; but I stand here to-day full of hope and determined, with the goodwill and support of all, Europeans and Indians alike, whose lives and interests are bound up with the future of this great country, to do all that lies in my power to ensure a peaceful and orderly progress of the Presidency and the happiness and welfare of all classes of her people. For the attainment of this end and for surmounting all obstacles I rely on the staunch co-operation and assistance of all communities in this Province, whatever their castes or creed and I am confident that I shall not be disappointed. I am sincerely grateful to you for the consideration you have shown in sparing me in these early days of my tenure of office. You may rest assured that the Government will continue to give, as they have in the past, a most sympathetic consideration to any requests you may make for assistance in your efforts to promote the health and welfare of the citizens whom you represent.

You mention as of particular importance the necessity of relieving the congestion in certain areas and of building sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes and I shall not fail to take an early opportunity of enquiring into these matters and of consulting my colleagues in Government, but I must impress upon you that the responsibility of ameliorating the conditions in this city rests primarily upon the members of the Corporation to whom the safety and welfare of its citizens have been entrusted. In conclusion let me thank you once again for your address and say how glad we both are to meet you here to-day and to assure you once again that we enter our new life in this Presidency to-day with the sole desire to do our best in the new work which lies before us both here in Madras.

After His Excellency's speech, the President of the Corporation introduced the members of the Madras Corporation.

THE "MORNING POST"

LONDON, April 13.

On the score of heavy taxation, Countess Bathurst announces she has relinquished control of the "Morning Post" to a body of Conservatives with whom the Duke of Northumberland is associated. The Countess says the paper's past traditions and policy will be preserved.—Reuter.

CHESS TOURNAMENT

LONDON, Ap. 13.

New York.—Leading scores at the end of the 19th round of the Chess Tournament were: Doctor Lasker 13 points, Capablanca 12, Alekhine 11, Marshall and Reti each 9½ points and Yates who defeated Reti brilliantly is 9th with 6½ points.

FORTHCOMING ANTYAJ CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

BORSAD, April 14.

Mr. Vithal Lakshman Padke has accepted the presidentship of the Antyaj Conference to be arranged in connection with the forthcoming session of the Gujarth Political Conference.

BABAR DEVA.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ALSO DABHALA JIBHAI.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, April 14.

The notorious dacoits Babar Dewa and Dabhala Jibhai are found guilty of murders in both cases tried by the Special Tribunal, Judge, Mr. Ratanji Master, and death sentence, subject to sanction of the High Court was read out to them this morning. Both the culprits received the sentence with nervousness, but recovered themselves with calmness and a 'hollow' laugh.

EXPERTS' REPORT AND AFTER.

GERMANY TO PLACE HER VIEWS BEFORE COMMISSION.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) April 14.

Following the general acceptance by the Reparations Commission of the reports of the Experts' Committees, interest centres in the attitude of Germany, which has been invited to place her views before the Commission either in writing or by her representatives on or after Thursday next. Meanwhile, although the scheme of experts will not be brought formally to the notice of the British Government until the German Government has declared to the Reparations Commission its willingness to collaborate therein, it is being closely studied by Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Treasury officials. It was discussed on the 12th at meeting of the Cabinet called for the purpose.

Diplomatic circles and the Press are encouraged to believe that Germany will accept the experts' proposals since official and industrial opinion in the Reich appears generally to be favourable. Newspapers continue to emphasise most strongly that Germany's principal gain from the experts scheme would be her economic integrity which is the stock on which the experts have based their entire case. Stress is placed on the fact that the experts have laid it down as an indisputable principle that anything which happens to the debtor must in the end curtail receipts of his creditors and that they have carefully framed their suggestions for Allied control over certain sources of German revenue so as to stimulate and not check production. Accordingly, it is urged that it is immensely in Germany's own interest that she should declare her willingness to collaborate in the scheme.—B. O. W.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON BANKERS' MEMORANDUM TO PREMIER.

LONDON, April 13.

London Bankers have forwarded a memorandum to Mr. MacDonald which suggests the steps by which Russia's credit in Britain can be restored. They are of opinion that the recognition of public and private debts should be made, and private property of foreigners should be restored. The sanctity of private contract should be reestablished, and Russia should guarantee that private property will henceforth be freed from the danger of confiscation. British bankers, industrialists and traders should be enabled to deal with Russia without Government interference and the Russian Government should abandon propaganda against institutions of other countries. The memorandum dissipates the view supposed to be entertained by the Russian Government that upon its settlement very large amounts of money will be available from any source. The document points out that investors can only supply money where conditions appear safe and when full confidence has been recreated. As regards the numerous fields for the investments of permanent capital, the statement shows that Britain, in the past three years, on an average lent the British Empire eight millions sterling annually, whereas the total amount available for lending to the whole world, last year, was 97 millions. It declares that banking credits are bound to remain limited when foreign trade is subject to Russian Government control.—Reuter.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

A WARNING TO PUBLIC.

The Registrar of the National Muslim University, Aligarh writes:—

Some complaints have been brought to our notice regarding one Manohar Lal who is said to have been borrowing money from people representing himself a professor of this University. The public is hereby informed that the said gentleman is in no connection with this institution.

WEST BERAR VOTERS' ASSOCIATION

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, April 14.

The West Berar Voters Association proposes to hold the Provincial Voters' Conference as desired by many influential gentlemen in the province to express their opinion on the question of re-accession of Berar and the policy of the Swarajists in the Councils in view of probable re-election. Suggestions and opinions are invited by the Secretary, West Berar Voters' Association before 30th April.

DISCUSS... BUDGE...

A meeting of the ... was held on Monday, ... signing. The Corporation ... copies of the Retrenchment ... appointed Sir M. Visveswa... Retrenchment Committee, after a ... discussion. Some members ... him a Committee to help him ... while others wished him to do his ... hampered. In the end it was ... leave him alone to make his report.

The Corporation passed the Loan ... Budget as amended by Mr. Mody, ... amendment being agreed upon at previous informal meetings.

The Commissioner asked for urgency for discussing the Retrenchment Committee's report, asking for the appointment of an outsider, namely Sir M. Visveswaraiya as the Retrenchment officer, he submitting an interim report in a few weeks, which was to guide the Corporation in the work of retrenchment, a remuneration of Rs. 5,000 being paid for same.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the report be approved and adopted. He said Sir M. Visveswaraiya would submit an interim report enunciating principles for the guidance of the Corporation.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

Dr. J. Vera said a sub-committee should be appointed consisting of the President, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. J. Bomanjee Behram who would be able to devote their whole time to the work of retrenchment. These gentlemen would get a good insight into the working of the Departments, and they would be able to give Sir M. Visveswaraiya much valuable information.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding said it was the desire of Sir M. Visveswaraiya to have a committee to help him, and these gentlemen would place before him the points of view of the administration, as the Commissioner would place the executive point of view. The gentlemen would only act as assessors.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the suggestion was carefully considered by the committee and the question was whether the committee was to be appointed by the Corporation or the Retrenchment Committee itself. The Committee had come to the conclusion that a small sub-committee should be appointed to help Sir M. Visveswaraiya and it was for the Corporation to decide in this matter.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the Commissioner would place his own point of view, and it was necessary that the Corporation should also place their own views before the Retrenchment officer.

Dr. Viegas opposed the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy said there were many members willing to serve on the Committee and he thought the 103 members should be consulted. He moved an amendment postponing the appointment of the committee pending consultation with the members.

Dr. De'Monte seconded.

Mr. H. P. Mody wanted to know whether the committee was to assist after the report or before it.

The President said the committee would only assist after the report was made.

Mr. H. J. Davis supported Mr. Chinoy's amendment.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the amendments as he did not think any use would be served by appointing a committee. Any help required by the officer would be given by the Retrenchment Committee from time to time.

Mr. J. S. Hall also spoke.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas was of the opinion that they should not disturb the unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. E. T. Desai supporting Dr. Vera, said there was no necessity of consulting the 103 members.

"MISCHIEVOUS."

Mr. H. P. Mody opposed the amendment as he said the result of the appointment of the three gentlemen would be that they would go over the head of that officer. He thought the whole suggestion was mischievous and should not be accepted.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey supported the amendment of Dr. Vera, as the officer required to be helped.

Dr. K. F. Dadachanji opposed the first amendment, as he wanted the officer to be left unfettered and unhampered. While he admitted the gentleman's great ability, they would see that there were many great intricate problems of which he knew nothing. Their officers would place the position before him and he could judge matters for himself.

Mr. L. B. Tairsee said he both agreed and disagreed with the previous speakers remarks. (Laughter). Dr. Dadachanji had said that Sir M. Visveswaraiya was not competent to consider all these schemes, and at the same time he wanted him to be left alone. Sir M. Visveswaraiya, however, had the fortune or misfortune to be at the head of an administration which was only second to that of the Nizam. Now that they had selected him, the best course for them was to leave him alone. Without imputing any motives to anybody he would say that it was all a question of personal equation—that some members were taken in because they were in the Corporation for 31 years and others were mere babies. As long as these considerations prevailed they would never be able to do their work properly. When they had appointed a man let him be left alone to do his work, and they could co-operate with him in the work, as he was sure the officials also would. The best course was to leave him alone.

Mr. Jamnadas D. Mehta said so far as

(Continued on next page.)

...ought it was not the correct method ...budgetting.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the scant attention paid by the Corporation to the discussion was, the best argument against the method adopted by Mr. Mody for the discussion of the budget, for it took away all substantial interest in it. They must remember that they were discussing estimates amounting to 6 or 7 crores, and they should have discussed the whole budget by the 9th November, as it was an organic whole and could not be cut into two. The whole budget should be in the hands of the Standing Committee by the 9th November, or earlier than that. But that had not happened, and they were five months behind the statutory date. He said the first objection of his was his old objection and that was that until Government had sanctioned a particular loan the Commissioner was not authorised, nor was the Corporation justified, in incurring any expenditure with respect to that loan. Before the Government had sanctioned the provision for the Development works provided in the year's budget the expenditure to the extent of 135 lakhs was utterly illegal and *ultra vires* of the Corporation to sanction. The expenditure by the Commissioner was both illegal and criminal and he was liable to be prosecuted. The Development Works merely provided for roads, roads and roads, and nothing else. Instead of that they should have a sanitation loan, or a big maternity loan to prevent child mortality in the city. Instead of those things which really mattered they were having roads and roads costing them crores of rupees. While most important sanitary schemes were held up for yetrs together.

Mr. B. T. Desai said he differed from Mr. Mehta when he said their method of budget discussion was not the proper one. They were able to do their work better that way and press forward many amendments. He thought Development works should only be undertaken when they were profitable and not otherwise. They were told that if they withdrew from the Hornby Road—Ballard Scheme, now, it would cost them six to seven lakhs, but he was afraid it might cost them a larger sum if they carried it through. However, they should await the report of the Committee. They should adopt the budget provided they did not give a free hand to the Commissioner to spend as he liked.

The President in putting the motion to vote said he agreed with the remarks of Mr. Jamnadas, and he hoped he would take steps to remedy the state of affairs about the date of presentation of the budget etc.

The amendment of Mr. Mody was then agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SIR. M. VISVESVARAYA'S APPOINTMENT.

The following report is submitted by the Retrenchment Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

"The Retrenchment Committee beg to submit the following report with reference to Corporation Resolution under which they have been asked to reconsider their first report with an intimation that it was desirable to appoint an outside expert for the purpose of effecting retrenchments in the various Municipal Departments and to invite applications and recommend a suitable candidate for the appointment.

"Applications were invited by public advertisement. The Committee, however, were doubtful as to whether really good men would come forward in response to the advertisement. They therefore requested the Commissioner to communicate with Sir M. Vishveshavaraya, and Sir Cyril Jackson, Chairman, London County Council, unofficially to ascertain as to whether they would be willing to accept the post if it was offered to them. The Commissioner informed the Committee that Sir Cyril Jackson was not prepared to accept the appointment; he also forwarded a copy of the letter he had received from Sir M. Vishveshvaraya together with a copy of his reply to the same. These letters together with a synopsis of the applications received are appended hereto. It will be seen from Sir Vishveshvaraya's letter that he does not want to accept any office under the Municipality but offers to do the work on payment of an honorarium with the help of an advisory Committee of two Councillors. The Committee had since an interview with Sir. Vishveshvaraya when he informed them that he would not insist on a Committee of the nature he had mentioned in his letter being appointed if it was not feasible to do so. He, however, said that he would not serve as a subordinate officer to the Corporation but would undertake to do the work in the capacity of an expert adviser with a full time Secretary and a staff under him. He said that he could not say anything definitely just at the moment as to how much time he would take to finish the work, but suggested that he might be allowed to commence the work and submit an *ad interim* Report to the Committee enunciating the general principles he would follow in carrying out his work. He also said that his report would embody a kind of constructive programme to be followed by him after a study of the administration in consultation with the executive and that he would place this report before the Committee within a month or six weeks. He would then also be able to tell them as to how much time he would take to complete the work and agreed that in any event the report should be ready in time to enable the executive to incorporate the recommendations in the Budget Estimates to be prepared next September or October.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that Sir M. Vishveshvaraya be requested to prepare an *ad-interim* Report on the lines indicated by him and that he be offered an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 for the same. It is understood that Sir Vishveshvaraya will be in Bombay for a greater part of the period. The Committee also recommend that the Commissioner be requested to place at his disposal the services of a wholetime officer, to be selected in consultation with this Committee, and the necessary clerical staff. The Committee would like to mention that the Commissioner has assured them that Sir Vishveshvaraya will have the whole-hearted co-operation of himself, all heads of departments and other members of the staff."

MR. HORNIMAN AND COUNCIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is admitted that it is a slur on Bombay that the Council did not pass the resolution asking for Mr. Horniman's return. While even the Indian Legislative Assembly expressed itself unequivocally on his behalf, the Bombay Presidency, which got the greatest benefit of Mr. Horniman's services to India, stultified itself by voting to the contrary. It is as clear as daylight that the public of this Presidency are entirely in favour of Mr. Horniman's return. But on account of the action of the Council, it has become necessary to bring to the notice of Government, the true will of the people. We therefore propose that meetings should be held first in the City of Bombay in every ward and in every convenient places, demanding the free return of Mr. Horniman. Similarly, meetings should be held in the mofussil, in every town and in every village, where the Council's action should be strongly condemned, and Government should be asked to yield to the true will of the public. Congress committees all over the Presidency, should also keep agitating on the question, until the object is gained. Also within six months, a fresh resolution should again be moved in the Council, when there is every chance of its passing. People in each constituency should tell their representatives in the Council, to resign if they cannot vote for the return of Mr. Horniman. If constant agitation is carried on in this manner, there is no doubt that Government will feel the pressure of public opinion, and will be compelled to act up to our wishes in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

KANJI LALJI HEMRAJ,
PREMCHAND VELJI MEHTA,
SADASHIV GOVIND KANADE.

Lamington Road,
Tonkwalla House,
Kanji Lalji Hemraj,
Grain Merchant.
Bombay, April 11.

UNITED STATES OF INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

ways by which the sovereign will of the people can operate.

Some of us think that India should be given the status of the self-governing dominions, others climb higher and want complete independence and a few think that responsible self-government in gradual stages will satisfy their craving for freedom. But all of these forget that all these systems of government are relics of the sovereignty idea. They forget the individual. These systems cannot give direct government to the people. They help in creating party organizations, which is an antithesis of the direct government which we want. We must sit in a conference consisting of all groups and all shades of opinion and try to discover the basis of Swaraj for united India. We must understand that genuine control, power and authority are always a growth; they cannot be granted or conferred. In this conference we must discuss the methods, by which the Government shall continuously represent the people. In the words of a great writer our Government should not be "fossils from a dead age; but must be sensitive, mobile channels for the quick and quickening soul of the individual to flow to those larger confluences which finally bring forth the State. Thus every man is the State at every moment, whether in daily toil or social intercourse and thus the state itself leading a myraid-membered life, is expressing itself as truly in its humblest citizen as in its supreme assembly." We must not create Ballot Box democracy. In framing a constitution we should revivify the local units. There will be many conflicting interests and a large variety of contending groups, but all these things should not keep us away from our task. We must welcome differences and conflict of opinions, because through these differences we shall evolve a scheme for the future working of the Swaraj Government. Unity, not uniformity, must be our aim. We must understand that heterogeneity, not homogeneity, makes unity. A writer of great renown says: "Instead of shutting out what is different we should welcome it because it is different, and though its difference will make a richer content of life. The ignoring of differences is the most fatal mistake in politics or industry or international life: every difference that is swept up into a bigger conception feeds and enriches society: every difference, which is ignored feeds on society and eventually corrupts it.'

A draft Constitution.

Keeping all these points in view I have prepared a draft constitution for the future "United States of India." Some of its parts have been adapted from the constitutions of other countries. The draft is not complete, there are many omissions and shortcomings. Many gaps are to be filled up, but it can form an adequate basis for discussion.

In this draft constitution the future government of India has been given the character of federation. I have also introduced the system of unicameral arrangement instead of bi-cameral arrangement in the Central and States Government. Many other new things such as *Referendum, Initiative* and Recall of members of the Parliament and *Officials* have been incorporated in this constitution to give real and direct power to the people. All these points require elucidation and explanation, but that will be done later on, when the complete draft has been published.

The following is the draft:

Decree of Congress (1) In the name of God and by the authority of the Indian people whereas the Representatives of the different provinces, of the districts, and of the territories which compose the United States of India called by the Decree of the Indian National Congress in ——— or ——— ——— have agreed to constitute the nation on a popular basis under the crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, exercising the powers with which they are invested, do comply with the requirements of their high office by decreeing the following political constitution of the United States of India on the indestructible basis of its legitimate rights proclaimed.

(2) Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Name of Act (3) This Act may be called as the United States of India Constitution Act.

Kings' Succession (4) The provisions of this Act referring to the King shall extend to His Majesty's Heirs and Successors in the Sovereignty of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Date of Establishment (5) It shall be lawful for the King with the advice of the Privy Council to declare by Proclamation that on and after a day therein appointed, not being later than one year after the passing of this Act the United States of India shall be established, and the constitution of the United States of India shall take effect after the day so appointed. But the Parliaments of the several States may at any time after the passing of this Act make may any such laws to come into operation on the day so appointed, as they might have been made if the constitution had taken effect at the passing of this Act.

Application of Act (6) This Act and all laws made by the Federal Congress of the United States of India under the constitution, shall be binding on the courts, judges, and people of every Province and every part of the United States of India, notwithstanding any thing in the laws of any Province, and the laws under constitution shall be force on all British and Foreign ships.

THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

(7) The Government of the United States of India is popular, representative and democratic on a federal basis.

(8) The United States of India is one and indivisible.

(9) Sovereignty resides essentially in the people. All public power emanates from the people and is instituted for their benefit. The people delegate its exercise to the authorities, established by this law. The idea of the public service will govern their actions.

(10) The people recognize that the State is only a political and governmental institution of the citizens as consumers, and as such not qualified with producers and is really only one of the many organizations of the Indians.

SECTIONS 3RD INDIANS.

Indians are:

(11) All these born, within or without the territory of the United States of India, of Indian parents.

(12) Foreigners' who after five years' residence in the country, declare their desire to settle in India, before the Municipal Authorities of the City in which they reside, and apply for naturalization papers.

(13) Those who obtain from Congress or State a Parliament's special grant of naturalization.

(14) The Municipality of the city, town or village in which foreign born persons reside shall declare whether or not such persons are entitled to naturalization in accordance with clause 13th of this constitution. Upon a declaration of the proper municipality the Governor of the Province shall issue the proper naturalization papers.

(15) The Congress shall not recognize a person as a person or as a citizen of the United States of India nor issue naturalization papers, if he belongs to a country which has not extended the privileges of citizenship to the Indian people residing therein.

(16) The Congress shall not allow the entry of any such person in India if the country of his birth puts any restriction on an Indian resident as regards entry, travel, residence, profession and trade.

(Continued from column 6)

this merely to emphasise the truth tested by me on scores of trying occasions that uniformly correct conduct will disarm the fiercest opposition, prejudice and suspicion.

* * * *

Now for the supposed change of heart. I wish I could see it. I am longing for it. The reader may know that the slightest real change of heart will make me capitulate without delay. But it will have to be very real. The Government have failed even in so simlpe a test as the release of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, and the removal of the ban against Mr. Horniman. I own that from a strong believer I have become an equally strong unbeliever in this Government. I am however sane enough to be able to perceive a sincere change of heart. It has been suggested that Sir George Lloyd would not have treated me during my illness as His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has done. I do not believe it. In spite of Sir George Lloyd's utter dislike of me, he nwould have given me the same medical assistance and facility that were given to me by the present Governor. Indeed it was he who sent Col. Maddock to examine me when I first became at all seriously ill in the Yerowda gaol about eight months ago. Col. Maddock was asked to visit me weekly during convalescence and send the Governor weekly reports. I have a higher opinion of the British officials than most people imagine. They have a high sense of duty. Only the honesty of an ordinary official does not travel beyond the line of policy. It is no fault of his. He is heir to a system handed down for generations—a system which is based on exploitation of the weak by the strong. The official breaks down when the system which sustains him is in jeopardy. But it is my believed that no other human being will do better under the system. The sooner therefore it is destroyed or radically altered the better for us all.

* * * *

MY OFFER.

Shrimati Sarojini's splendid work in South Africa has told. Letters received by me from South Africa show that her presence has brought fresh courage to the Indian settlers. Mr. Duncan's fruitless efforts to justify an unjustifiable measure show also that the Europeans of South Africa have felt the force of her wonderful work. Mr. Duncan's assertion that the agreement of 1914 did not bind the Union Government to take away vested rights as the Class Areas Bill admittedly does, ought to carry with it the understanding that if such an agreement can be proved the Bill will not be proceeded with. Even though a non-co-operator, I beg to make the proposal that if the Government of India receive an undertaking from the Union Government that if the agreement can be proved to the satisfaction of an impartial tribunal they will suspend the Bill pending such enquiry, I shall be prepared to appear before such a tribunal to prove the agreement. Nor is precedent wanting for such a course. When the interpretation of the Transvaal Law 3 of 1885 and the propriety of its enactment in spite of the London Convention were in dispute, the matter was referred to arbitration by the Imperial and the Transvaal Governments.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA".

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

CAMPAIGN OF MISREPRESENTATION.

At the present moment there seems to be a wilful attempt being made to widen the gulf between Hindus and Mussalmans. Some newspapers, both Hindu and Muslim, are leaving no stone unturned to excite passions and unfortunately they do not hesitate to resort to exaggeration and even misrepresentation. Where they are not themselves consciously guilty of such methods, they recklessly copy without verification everything in the nature of a sensation that appears in any other newspaper.

One such statement was made with reference to Maulana Mahomed Ali. He was reported to have said that an adulterous Mussalman was better than myself. That there should have been found any person willing to believe such a thing of Maulana Mahomed Ali shows the degree of tension that exists between Hindus and Mussalmans. The reader will find in another column a translation of the two letters written by the Maulana, one to Swami Shri Shraddhanandji and the other to 'Tej.' In my opinion, the letters dispose of once for all the calumny against the Maulana that has been going the round of the Press. Enemies of India's freedom have not hesitated to distort the Maulana's statement and use it for the purpose of setting the Hindus against the Maulana Saheb. I venture to commend the letters to the attention of every thoughtful Hindu. The letters in my humble opinion demonstrate the transparent honesty of the Maulana.

What is the original statement which has been so cruelly distorted by some newspapers. He says in effect that the creed of Islam is better than my creed. Is there anything offensive in the statement? So long as there are different religions, is not the Maulana's position the only logical and honest one? I have very dear Christian friends in South Africa and in India. They pray for light for me. One of them, a retired solicitor of standing in South Africa, urges me to accept Jesus Christ and his salvation. He says that without that all my effort will be useless. Thousands of Christians certainly hold that a righteous man without belief in Jesus Christ is less than an adulterous Christian. Does an orthdox Hindu fare better? If he does, why is there all this feverish agitation regarding Shuddhi? In making the choice of a husband for his daughter, will he choose the best character irrespective of religion or the best man in his own sect? And if he will restrict the choice to his own circle, does it not show that he too like the Maulana buelieves that his creed is the best of all?

The Maulana has stated the religious law in picturesque language and feeling sure, as he had a right to do, that I could not be offended, he chose me as one of his best Hindu friends for his illustration and showed that his creed he held superior to persons, no matter how dear they might be to him. I hold that he deserves to be honoured for the staunchness of his faith rather than be accused of coldness for a friend or disrespect for the latter's creed.

Nor need his prayers for me that I should find it in my heart to accept Islam cause any alarm or surprise. He would not be a true friend if he did not wish the best (according to his belief) for me. My creed is truth and non-violence in their extreme form. I may be wrong. But if I wish well to my friends I cannot but wish that they may have the same creed so long as I continue to believe it to the best. I remain within the Hindu fold because it stands best the test laid down by my creed.

The Swamiji in his note whilst heartily and unreservedly accepting the Maulana's letter remarked that his creed made no difference between practice and profession as the Maulana's appeared to him to do. The second letter of the Maulana clears up the point and clinches the whole argument when he says that his creed too does not divorce practice from profession. He adds that in his letter no mercy compared the world's creed as creeds and gave his opinion that his was the best. Could he do otherwise and still be a Mussalman? If he thought otherwise, would he not then as an honest man be bound to profess the creed he considered better than that of Islam?

I hope that the heart of every true Hindu will go out to Mahomed Ali when in the midst of his domestic bereavement and the sickness of his great brother he is trying his utmost to heal the breach between the Hindus and the Mussalmans. Surely Hindus who strive for unity have enough fanaticism with in to recognise that Mussalman co-workers fare no better.

The other incident is reported to have occurred in the Tibbya College. I asked my son to write to Dr. Ansari to let me know what actually did happen. I quote his reply in full except six words which give the name of the newspaper which has been offending against the law of self-restraint and verification. I omit the name because the purpose is not to select newspapers for criticism but to find a remedy for the disease that has become rampant in the Press. Dr. Ansari writes:—

"The incidem in the Tibbya College is a very petty one. On the day of the celebration of Mahatmaji's birthday in the Tibbya College one of the speakers compared him to Jesus Christ to which a Muslim student took exception and observed that no living person, however eminent in all respects, should be compared to prophets. Some of the students protested against the Muslim student's remark upon which the latter tried to explain what he had meant regretted that he was misunderstood. This is the whole story and it is evidently absurd to suggest that members of the staff were involved in it or that there was the slightest likelihood of a breach peace.

"The papers which you mention are extremely partisan ones whose characteristic feature it is to purvey news calculated to set one community against the other and to present trifling incidents in a very highly exaggerated form. It would not have been so very sad if these papers alone were to blame because they are neither important nor well-known. But the misfortune is that the spirit of animosity is swaying almost all the vernacular papers—Hindu and Muslim—in Northern India.

"Nor are the incidents referred to by you the only ones in reporting which these papers have betrayed such a deplorable and narrow-minded bigotry. Blind fanaticism and a reprehensible desire to run the other community down by every means has to-day become an essential part of the life of a vernacular paper of Northern India."

The newspaper readers know the exaggerated manner in which the incident has been described. The Muslim student who took exception to the comparison was after all justified in so doing. It is not necessary for the purpose of honouring a man to compare him with any other honoured man much less with revered prophets. The information Dr. Ansari gives about the vernacular press in Northern India is calculated to cause alarm and anxiety. It is to be hoped that the papers which make a living out of sensations will put patriotism and truth before their pockets. I have heard it suggested that Muslim editors say they will cease to revile Hindus and Hinduism when the Hindus editors leave off reviling Islam and Mussalmans. Hindu editors want to reverse the process. I suggest that both make the desired improvement simultaneously.

I do not wish to suggest that truth should be hushed. There has been that kind of indelicate delicacy before now. What is necessary however is that whilst truth may be fearlessly told, exaggeration and innuendos should be scrupulously avoided.—"Young India".

THE SATYAGRAHA WEEK.

The reader does not need the reminder that this is the sacred Satyagraha week. It was on Sunday the sixth April 1919 that the first all-India hartal took place as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act. It was that day that thousands men and women all over India kept a twenty-four hours fast. It was on that sacred day that the nation recognised with the strength it has never done before the necessity of Hindu-Muslim unity and that Hindus, Mussalmans, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians and others met in hearty co-operation and it was on that day that an all-India Swadeshi spirit, not in vengeance but as a vital necessity in the life of the nation, was born. It was on the 13th that the Jallianwala massacre took place. We have been observing both these days and the intervening days from year to year as special days for purification, searching of hearts, for cultivating better relations among all the different sections and for promoting Swadeshi which has centred gradually round the spinning wheel. I was grieved to learn from a friend that in Amritsar, the scene of the black tragedy, the week was least observed last year. I wonder how Amritsar and the rest of India will have observed the week this year.

* * * *

AM I UNFAIR?

I have the good fortune to possess friends who keep me on the right path when I am inclined or likely to stray away from it. One such friend thought that in my letter last week to the readers of "Young India," I was less than fair to the Government of Bombay in as much as I declined to render thanks to them for having given me best medical assistance and made the path to recovery easy by freely permitting friends to visit me. In my friend's opinion the treatment was a sign of change of heart due to the advent of the new Governor. I have deeply thought over my friend's argument and I am reluctantly obliged to adhere to the conclusion that I owe no thanks for the best medical assistance and the facilities given to friends to visit me unless thanks are due to a Government every time it does its duty. I have made ample acknowledgement of the fact that Government did for me during my illness all that it could reasonably be expected to do in respect of a prisoner. But I am unable to render thanks to the Government as such in the same sense that I have rendered them to Col. Maddock, Col. Murray and Major Jones. They need not have been as kind as they were and I would still have acknowledged that they had done all they could be expected to do in their respective spheres. The personal element was a factor in these gentlemen's conduct towards me, and I was bound to give them my thanks. To finish this part of the argument, if I may state it without indelicacy, I may say that my scrupulously correct conduct as a prisoner had not a little to do with the happy relations that subsisted between the officials and indeed also the Government and myself. I state

(Continued in column 4.)

TURKEY OLD & NEW.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

III.

The following is the concluding portion of a lecture delivered by H. E. Youssauf Kemal Bey, Turkish Ambassador to London:—

"It is not only the case that the changes which have come about in Turkey have penetrated to the soul of the people. They are also due directly to the people themselves, and are therefore deep and durable. It is well known that for ages past the people of Turkey were accustomed to await a lead in everything from their Sovereign and from his Government; and to follow with docility the directive impulses received from those sources. That was a fairies well-established tradition. This frame of mind, weakened though it became among the educated classes, seemed to be deeply established among the people and particularly among the country people. In 1913, however, it was found that this feeling had really become very weak, and events occurring from that date developed in the minds of the people a consciousness of their rights, and of the responsibilities they had and must have in the control of the general interests of the country.

When, in most parts of Anatolia, more or less solid fronts were formed spontaneously in face of the invaders, by simple peasants, the Sultan and the Sublime Porte advised them to go back to their homes promising them that all would soon be well. Later on the same Sultan and his Government used threats to these same peasants, treated them as rebels, anathematised them and even caused them to be attacked in the rear by mercenaries but nothing succeeded in breaking down the resistance at the people. On the contrary all these events convinced the people of the necessity at looking to their own salvation. The popular movement, first of all spontaneous, was of course later on co-ordinated and led by the educated classes but that which must never be overlooked is that the *first* movement originated with the people and only with the people and that as far back as 1919 in several of the 'Committees for the Defence of Rights' previously referred to the word 'Republic' was pronounced by provincial delegates. At that period one often heard the peasants declare that the people had the right to decide their own destinies, that the rights of a nation to defend its life and its independence were inalienable, that the Sultans and their Governments had ruined the country and that in future, as they opposed the wishes of the nation, they had better disappear.

The Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, which established itself in Angora in April 1920, owed its interior as well as its exterior success to the voluntary, calculated and unbounded support which it received from the whole population. During the whole period of the war the entire population, including women and children, helped in the national defence and one could see on all the roads leading to the front the women of the villages transporting in ox-waggons and on the backs of mules and donkeys munitions of war which they unloaded at the next village whence, in turn, they were transported by other peasant women by identical means and so on from village to village until they reached the front. This same population, which slaved and fought, had to be kept accurately informed of everything taking place. The declarations of the Government in the National Assembly were read and commented on in the most remote country places, and whenever a deputy visited his constituency he was interrogated at great length, and often returned to the Assembly with a list of the wishes and the advice of his constituents—the wishes and advice would range, from matters of purely local interest to important questions of general policy. In order to satisfy the demand for information shown by all classes, down to the peasants, to learn their wishes as well as to keep a check upon the actions of officials, those in control of the Turkish State are obliged to travel about a great deal and to be in continual touch with the people. Before and during the General Election which took place at the beginning of 1923, Mustapha Kemal Pasha personally travelled over a large part of Anatolia to explain his projects for the future to the population and to learn their wishes. Those who knew the old Ottoman Empire will tell you that things like these are quite a novelty in Turkey and I think that they are sufficient to prove that the ideology of the Turkish people has completely changed.

"Before concluding, I should like to show you some of the results brought about by the changes to which I have had the honour of drawing your attention, to study their repercussions on the relations of Turkey with other States, and to explain, in the light of the changes in question, the state of mind of the new Turkey in its foreign relations.

"One of the first results of the newly-reigning mentality has been administrative decentralisation which, having begun even during the war, is since the signing of peace, assuming larger and larger proportions.

"Furthermore the people of Turkey, having proclaimed themselves absolute masters of their own fate and being resolved to settle all public questions, from those affecting a small village to those of the highest State interest, by means of their elected Assembly, obviously could not agree to any restriction of its absolute independence nor tolerate interference from any quarter in its internal affairs. Such are the origin and the root cause of those very acute susceptibilities shown by all those who negotiated on behalf of the new Turkey. Those who had not had the opportunity of knowing the state of mind now prevailing in Turkey were naturally surprised at this phenomenon and their surprise was widely echoed in the European Press. I hope therefore that my explanation may have served to throw some light on the new psychology of the people of Turkey and that they may be useful to those who may in any way come into contact with the Turks.

"The present Turkish regime being extremely democratic and based on the popular will is in its very essence of a pacific character. It is of course well-known that the mass of a people never wishes to embark on a war so long as the nation is not attacked nor deliberately provoked. Therefore in this respect the greatest confidence can be felt in the Turkey to-day, and one can be certain that she nourishes no agressive designs towards any other people. The chief,—I might almost say the only,—wish of the Turkish Nation is to work in peace at its economic and cultural reconstruction and towards complete modernisation. At the present time we are making every effort to repair the enormous ruin caused by ten years of ceaseless war; to put everything in order in our finances; to balance our budget by our own unaided efforts—and, finally, to establish a solid economic basis for the future development of the country.

"Turkey knows by experience that a State whose finances are not well ordered does not enjoy extensive credit and cannot be really independent. However, in spite of the cruel losses sustained during the last wars, both in lives and in material, the Turkish people have made a superhuman effort to balance their budget without the aid of a loan and, as from this year, is succeeding in doing so. They have also decided, with their own resources, to undertake those enterprises which are most necessary to their recovery. They will commence the construction of the railway which, by uniting Angora to Erzeroum, will assure the economic development of a large portion of Anatolia.

"It is necessary to clearly understand that the Turkey of to-day is neither chauvinistic nor Xenophobe, despite the unjust accusations which have recently been made against my country. In old days, under the 'capitulatory' regime foreigners enjoyed an exceptionally favoured economic position to the detriment of the Turks. Thus, for example, a foreign trader was exempt from almost all the taxes which Turkish traders were obliged to pay. This flagrant inequality was, as will readily be seen, in the highest degree unjust. It excited the animosity of Turks against the foreigners who came to their country, and there enjoyed privileges in which they had themselves no part. But now that the 'capitulations' no longer exist, the ill-feeling which they provoked has gone with them. The people of Turkey regard as friends all those who, accepting the new order of things, come to Turkey to trade and to do honest business. The relations between Turks and foreigners can therefore in future be only those of courteous interest or friendship, such as exist between people in the enjoyment of equal rights.

"Therefore, as I have said, the Turkey of to-day is an essentially pacific democracy in which the people are really the masters of their own fate and really govern the country. She is freed from all the obstacles which, in the past, hindered her untrammelled development, and her sole aim is to quietly work for her economic and cultural recovery. This new Turkey is, consequently, one of the surest factors of peace in the East, and she desires to entertain relations of friendship and mutual confidence with all European democracies and, amongst others, with the great British democracy, one of the oldest in the world.

"I think I should add that, as the Turks are a Moslem people and, by reason of their geographical position, situated at the point of contact of Europe and Asia, of the East and the West, their entry into the great family of modern democracies will help to facilitate the opening of a new era of mutual confidence and friendship between the Muslim and the Christian world, between the world of Asia and that of Europe. It is with the expression of this heartfelt wish that I offer my sincere thanks for the very kind attention which you have accorded to my remarks."

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A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can any of your kind readers will please let me know through the medium of your valued paper how to recover the amount of account from the British Regimental officers who are on active services and others demobilized have left India. I have consulted to a lawyer but he is helpless without their addresses. On approaching to higher military authorities they say they are not responsible for the debts of officers and cannot do anything nor give their addresses. Being officers and representatives of King we the merchants trust and deal with them.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED MERCHANT.

TOKYO LETTER.

FOREIGN LOANS.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, February 15.

One of the most puzzling phenomena of politics in Japan is that a Prime Minister can never expect to have a smooth sailing. His path is usually strewn with thorns and thistles, while the organs of public opinion vie with each other in hurling against him the choicest epithets they can muster out of their vocabularies. Woe betide a newspaper which is indiscreet enough to champion the cause of a Government in power. Its circulation dwindles faster than its editorial department can manufacture articles in support of the administration. A cursory glance over the history of constitutional government in Japan reveals the fact that never has a single Cabinet escaped without its due share of denunciations, hostile demonstrations and the trenchant criticisms of editorial writers. The advent of the New Year saw the inauguration of a brand new Cabinet by Viscount Kiqoura which according to time-established custom has also received its name and been dubbed as a Cabinet of "Peers" and "Privileged Classes."

It was a foregone conclusion that after the Imperial nuptials were over either the Cabinet or the present House of Representatives shall have to go out of business. The aged statesman, since his assumption of power, has been casting about how best to outwit his opponents in the Lower House who were more numerous than his supporters. The only way out of the web of embarrassing circumstances fast closing round the Premier was to send the "boisterous groups" of parliamentarians back to their constituencies which he did by dissolving the Parliament by an Imperial Order issued under the name of the Prince Regent and thus making life comfortable for himself as well as his colleagues during the next few months. The Japanese Constitution is elastic like rubber. It allows the Cabinet to sit tight for a sufficient period of time before the candidates have exhausted their resources and a new general election is held long after the dissolution. Moreover, however severe the criticism in the newspapers, a Ministry in this country is always sure of victory at the polls. The next General Election is scheduled for May 10. In the meantime, oratorical fireworks are now in evidence everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the country, and the war cry of a threatened struggle between the nobility and the plebian classes is in the air, redounding with great vigour wherever a future parliamentarian is busy flirting with his voters.

"ALIENS INELIGIBLE TO CITIZENSHIP."

America was the first nation to advocate freedom of immigration, renouncing of allegiance to one's country of birth and settling down or becoming a citizen of one's country of choice. As the irony of circumstances would have it, she is now in the forefront for creating barriers against the inflow of aliens into her own territory. Furthermore, she draws a line of demarcation between different sections of humanity calling some as eligible and others as ineligible aliens, and above all arrogantly denies citizenship rights to thousands of human beings on her soil who had once migrated there placing full reliance on the high-sounding phrases of liberty and equality that have continuously flown from the lips of American leaders since the Republic was established. The worst and most unfair discrimination shown by the American immigration laws is against the Chinese and Indians and the same provisions, although in a rather milder form, are applied to the Japanese. The "Gentlemen's Agreement" permits Japanese immigration in a very restricted form, but the doors are strictly closed against all other Orientals who are not strong enough to assert themselves.

The Government at Peking is weak and its protests receive scanty consideration at the hands of first rate Powers, while India smarting as she is under the heels of a foreign bureaucracy has no 'national' Government to champion its cause. The best interests of India's alien masters demand that Indians are kept away from the United States and the enactment of such measures must be a source of great joy among their ranks. But Japanese are a virile and courageous people and stand on an equal footing with the other powers of the world. Although by private arrangement Japan keeps within certain limits regarding the despatch of its human cargo to the United States, her dignity and national prestige are properly guarded by treaty rights with America and England. A discriminatory clause in the American-Japanese treaty of 1912 relating to the exclusion or restriction of Japanese immigration from the United States was eliminated, and a treaty concluded with Great Britain in 1911 stipulates that "the subjects of each contracting party shall have full liberty to enter, travel, and reside in the territory of the other" and "shall in all that relates to travel and residence be placed in all respects on the same footing as native subjects."

The bills that are now hanging fire before the American Senate and the House of Representatives threatening to close the doors of America against all "aliens ineligible to citizenship" are resented in Japan as "wilful and intentional affront" to the people of this country. Notwithstanding that the Supreme Court at Washington has declared Japanese, Indians and other Orientals as "undesirables," the Japanese Government and people are not prepared to pocket these insults so easily. A well-known Japanese publicist commenting upon it asks: "Is not America treading upon a perilous ground in branding as ineligible the nationals of the foremost power in Asia, which has been admitted into the family of civilized nations of the first class, simply because that Power happens to be geographically located in Asia, while at the same time America regards as eligible the national of countries which are far below that Asiatic Power in civilization, in economic conditions, in political status?" The Japanese authorities are determined to fight bitterly against the passage as well as promulgation of the immigration bill now under consideration by the Congress at Washington as it is liable to clash with their treaty rights and above all national self-respect. It has been given out from authoritative sources that the Japanese Government will gladly consent to abrogate the "Gentlemen's Agreement" if the percentage restrictions applicable to "eligible" aliens could with equity be extended to Japanese immigration. This would greatly reduce the admissible number of Japanese when compared to that allowed by the provisions of the "Gentlemen's Agreement," as in 1890, the year on which percentage is based there were very few Japanese in America. But that would satisfy the self-respect and the national sense of honour of the Japaness people.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

So much has the public sentiment been aroused on both sides of the Pacific that the Foreign Minister Baron Matsui, has thought it advisable to issue an official statement on this burning topics of the day. The Foreign Minister's communique sums up the whole situation in a very mild and friendly tone; an authorized English version of which is as follows:—

"Of course, we are ditsurbed over the increasing restrictions put upon Japanese residents in the United States and the proposals at present before Congress for the further exclusion of Japanese. Discriminatory and seemingly relentless opposition on the part of some Americans to the presence of a comparatively small number of our people is difficult for us to understand, and hard for us to reconcile either with our own sense of proper dignity or our appreciation of the fine principles for which the American people generally stand.

"Being particularly anxious for American good-will, we have gone a long way in many matters to meet the American point of view. Apart from any sentiment that we have, we fully realise that accord and understanding with the United States are of incalculable value. Our continued development and security, in a large measure, depend upon the maintenance of goo relations with America, as well as as other countries; and this is not only a present and temporary need but one that Japan will require as far as we can see into the future. Here we live by oversea trade, and the United States is at once our greatest customer and our greatest source of supplies.

"In the wisdom of this policy of close understanding and co-operation our whole country concurs; and, in the notably good developments that have been achieved between us in the last few years, Japan is overwhelmingly gratified. Moreover, our hearts have been touched deeply and enduringly by the spontaneous sympathy and extensive generosity the American people displayed towards ours after our recent terrible earthquake and fire. We have only this one regrettable issue between us, and it is an issue in which we have never been arbitrary, and do not now intend to make any unreasonable demand. We seek only to obtain fair treatment and humane consideration for a group of our people legitimately residing in America and this is no more than any self-respecting nation would do.

"The question of immigration from Japan to the United States has been definitely decided. For a number of years, knowing that our people were not wanted as immigrants, we have issued no passports except to the immediate relatives of those Japanese who have been long residents in the United States; and, in our opinion, this is a mere matter of humane consideration for the family rights of men. If this is deemed unsatisfactory, we are ready to discuss the matter anew. Restrictions or exclusions should be arranged by mutual consideration, consent, and agreement as is customary, and not by needlessly arbitrary and ex parte action.

"Our foreign policies are obvious and well-known to any who will observe and understand them, and our intentions in this especial case are so conciliatory and well-meaning that we could only deem it an unnecessary lack of consideration if no heed is paid to our desire to be treated on the footing of other independent nations who are likewise placing important and valuable parts in the welfare and progress of mankind and in the maintenance of world peace."

"FOREIGN LOANS."

"A great blunder" and "our national shame" are the verdicts passed by the vernacular press regarding the latest Japanese loans that have been raised in London and New York. The total value of loans in Japanese currency is Yen 550,000,000, out of which bonds worth £25,000,000 have been floated in London and the rest amounting to 150,000,000 dollars in New York. The selling price in London is 87½, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. with a net yield of 6.96 per cent. per annum, while at New York the issue price is 92½ and interest 6½ per cent. thus yielding 7.1 per cent. per annum. The term of maturity is 35 years in the former and 30 years in the latter case but the redemption could begin any time 15 years after the issuance of the loans. The official reasons given for the floatation of such gigantic loans are the redemption of pound sterling bonds issued at the time of the Katsura Ministry which mature next year, funds for reconstruction purposes and to arrest the downward tendency of the Japanese Yen in the exchange markets of the world. For the first time since 1905, the Japanese bonds have been placed on the American market, and more than a decade has elapsed that any external loan was issued by the Japanese Government.

The Government's policy of raising money at such a high rate of interest and burdening the nation or the future posterity for a considerable number of years is being subjected to the severe onslaughts of newspaper comments. Majority of the prominent bankers and financiers are indignant and bitter on the raising of long-protracted loans on foreign markets on such humiliating terms which impute to Japan the position of a "third rate financial powers." There is no time to rejoice but rather go into mourning says a prominent Tokyo journal. Immediately after the Russo-Japanese war, Japanese loans were fully subscribed at lower rates of interest and more favourable terms, but the "cold verdict of the money market" has now opened the eyes of those among the Japanese who had been suffering from an over-doze of confidence in the financial condition of their country. A state of depression prevails and disappointment in the most glaring terms is being expressed in press and public. No one believes that an artificial prosperity which foreign gold might bring into the country is going to be any relief for the present ailings of the nation. The "Tokyo Asahi" ailings the idea of importing borrowed money at such exhorbitant rates of interest and brands the loans as "our national shame." The "Nichi Nichi," another first rate Tokyo daily, deplores the clumsy deal on the part of the authorities calling it a blunder of the first magnitude and remarks: "Our trouble has indeed just begun, and we are girding up to meet the gigantic task with the same unflinching spirit that we have shown in the past facing many a serious problem that threatened from time to time the very existence of the nation."

MINISTER'S DEFENCE.

On the other hand, the Minister of Finance defends his actions on the ground that the Government needs for money were too large to depend on the domestic markets alone. Funds available in Japan are urgently needed for reconstruction work but the Minister of Finance believes, the payment of reconstruction materials bought in foreign countries necessitated the raising of loans abroad. As regards the comparatively high rates of interest, the Minister refers to the stringency of the money markets and the fact that financial circles in America and London had begun to entertain fears about the further visitation of earthquakes in this country. A severe shock that was felt here on the 15th of last month, so soon after the terrific one of September 1, could be held responsible for the alarm created abroad, says the official spokesman. On the whole, he opines, Japan has not been treated worst than France and Belgium, and the absence of any guarantees which were an important demand made by the foreign bankers but was later on waived during the course of negotiations shows that the country's credit was unimpaired and her financial position stable, safe and sound.

In reality, the most opportune moment to negotiate foreign loans, if they were to be negotiated after all, was a few weeks after the catastrophe when the sympathy of the entire world was being expressed in no unequivocal terms for the suffering millions in this country. Profound sympathy that has been stirred particularly into the minds of American public at that juncture would have proved an invaluable asset towards making the financial transactions an unusual success. Millions of gold dollars at nominal rates of interest and on the easiest possible terms could have been raised overnight. A nation that had been propelled with a wave of sympathy and emotion into pouring millions of dollars as a free and spontaneous gift to its neighbours across the Pacific would have certainly given a tremendous as well as thundering response to the sale of Japanese reconstruction bonds. A God-sent opportunity was allowed to slip out of their fingers by the Japanese authorities, and now for 15 long years the fate of their country's credit is sealed as far as external markets are concerned.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

The recognition of Russia by the Labour Government in Great Britain has made a deep impression in Tokyo. It has set the minds in the oreign Office revolving round the Russo-Japanese problems that have been hanging in the balance for the last two years. The Japanese press accords a very welcome reception to the latest strokes of British foreign policy believing that the British recognition of the Soviet combined with the opening of formal diplomatic relations by Italy, will benefit Russia as well as the rest of the world. Soviet Government entering as it is on a new phase of foreign relations finds itself now on a different plans, and there are no ostensible reasons, assert the Japanese editors, why the Tokyo Government alone should allow to be influenced by the bigotted minds of its militarists as well as "derelict" politicians of the old school.

One newspaper remarks: "Recently our foreign policies have become very inactive and our Russian policy is the worst of all. We ought to be very sensitive to the changing situations in Europe." Immense hordes of untapped wealth are lying buried in the vast territory of Siberia that could in view of the continguity of territory, be with advantage exploited by Japan alone. Furthermore, the fisheries in the Okhotsk Sea provide fertile ground for Japanese capital, labour and brains. The establishment of friendly relations between Russia and Japan will go a long way towards bringing about co-operative enterprises of the nationals of two countries to a successful point of operation, bestowing mutual benefits on both sides. The Tokyo Foreign Office is bound hand and foot by its past actions, but the younger elements are agitating for a speedy rapprochement and the opening of negotiations at the earliest possible juncture on the plea that better terms could be obtained now which would be an impossibility when Russia's position is further strengthened. The Cabinet is busy grappling with problems that are threatening its very existence, while the Foreign Office while favouring recognition in principle is waiting for an opportunity when Russia will climb down and show its willingness to swallow the Japanese terms in their entirety. It now remains to be seen when this ardent desire of the Tokyo Foreign Office comes to be realized!

EUROPEAN SHOT IN MOTOR CAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 13.

A strange incident which is at present unexplained occurred in Clive Street this morning when a European, named D. Bruce, driving in a motor car, appears to have been shot at the junction of Clive Street and Harrison Road. The glass screen of the car was badly damaged and Mr. Bruce received slight injuries from pieces of broken glass but was otherwise unharmed. The Police are inquiring, but hitherto no arrest has been reported.

THIYYAS ... UNTOU...

(BY K. M. PAN...

The active Satyagrah that ... ed at Vaicome under the lead... T. K. Madhavan and K. P. Ke... has brought again to the forefront ... tion of untouchability in Kerala. ... blem in Malabar differs fundamentall... what is known as untouchability in the ... of India, as it is aggravated by the in... man custom of distance pollution. ... higher castes in Kerala have evolved a sort of special measurement of social gradation, by which the place of a particular community in the heirarchy of caste is determined by the distance at which a member of it would pollute a Nambudiri Brahmin. For a long time past this custom has been felt to be an intolerable social injustice not only to the communities which suffered from it but by the leaders of thought in the more enlightened sections of the higher castes. In fact the whole system would have long ago broken down but for the support given to it by the orthodox sovereigns of Travancore and Cochin. In these two states the untouchables are prohibited even the use of certain public roads. They are not allowed to worship in Hindu temples and are denied public rights which non-Hindus enjoy.

It should not be supposed that the communities which suffer from these galling and humiliating social disabilities are either aborginal tribes or uncivilised classes without education and culture. The Thiyas who have now taken up the solution of this question into their own hands, are on the other hand a prosperous community which is fast making headway in all directions. For centuries past they have been agricultural labourers. They took to education rather late but at the present time they are by no means to be considered a backward race. There are High Court judges, civilians doctors, barristers, vakils, men eminent in their different professions. They have distinguished themselves greatly in all walks of life and have shown great capacity for organised action. Of late there has been a great spiritual awakening among them. Its leader Swami Sri Narayan Parmhansa is a man of extraordinary spiritual force whom the poet Dr. Tagore described once as one of the greatest moral forces in the country. He gave the community the illumination necessary for their regeneration, and under his advice the Thiyas have steadily advanced in education and culture. One of the greatest poets of modern Malavalam was a Thiya, Mr. Kumaran Asan who died recently as the result of a boat accident.

This progressive and enlightened community which is agriculturally the backbone of the prosperity of Travancore shares with their less advanced brethren the humiliation of having certain public roads closed against them and of being denied the use of public choultries and dharamsalas. They have now decided to offer civil disobedience to the law which insists on considering them to be worse than animals. Mr. T. K. Madhavan who has organised the movement is a leader of tried courage and sagacity who earned great credit by his steady work in the cause of temperance. He is generally known as the Pussyfoot of Travancore and it is through his efforts mainly that the Travancore Durbar was forced to adopt a progressive policy in the matter of prohibition. The higher caste communities have also come forward with enthusiasm to help the Thiyas in the struggle and Mr. Kesava Menon, the indefatigable Provincial Secretary of the Congress is taking a personal part in the whole affair. Untouchability is being attacked in its own citadel and we hope the sympathy of every true nationalist and Congressman will go forth to the noble band of volunteers who have taken upon themselves to offer Satyagrah rather than suffer any longer the humiliation of this custom.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of the "Times of India" by Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha on the 8th inst.

Sir,—I have seen A Parsi's letter in your issue of the 2nd instant. I have neither vilified the British, nor extolled the Turks. But I do maintain (1) That it was not Turkey, that took the offensive in 1914-15.

(2) It was not Turkey, that first invaded British territory.

(3) It was not Turkey, that promised non-intervention, and then started an attack secretly.

(4) It was not Turkey, that gave empty promises to the world.

(5) It was not Turkey, that carried on incessant and one-sided propaganda.

(6) It was not Turkey, that talked of non-annexation and self-determination in 1914-18, and forgot all that after the war.

(7) It was not Turkey, that made the Treaty of Sevres.

(8) The Turks have not been saint But the real mischief-makers were Curzon, Bryce and Co. The real blunderers were this very gang, supported by Churchill, Cecil, and Co.

(9) And eventually, Britain had to resume her old policy of Disraeli, and Curzon *had* to make the new Treaty of Lausanne.

In my letter to the "Servant," Calcutta, I have drawn on Mr. Pickthall's Convocation Address at Aligarh, and have given extracts from his speech, which give a rational exposition of Islam. Neither the Prophet nor his Faith is extolled in the said letter.

The mentality of your Parsi correspondent from Calcutta is clearly manifested, when he says, that the "Khilafat movement was nothing but an artificial agitation got up by a few interested Hindus?" That "after the publication of my last letter, the Hindus should disown me altogether"! That the Parsi community should go a step further and stop me from any of the religious institutions! And that I should embrace Islam"! How strange, that your kind correspondent does not suggest anything to the benign Government in respect of yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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CALCUTTA NOTES.

THE OFFICIAL GAMBLE.

HORNIMAN AND BENGAL

SIR MAURICE HAYWARD CONDEMNED.

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Bengal is now a furnace of affliction. It is blazing hot for April and the rise of the thermometer to 112 deg. in the shade is distracting the weather-prophets who have to guess the horrors of May. Two smart showers have come now, just in time to save the jute ryot who had to keep off his field in the absence of rain. On grilling days we had gloomy forebodings about the failure of the crops and the price of jute kept firming up as a shortage was feared. As the clouds gathered and gave promise of moisture, the price of jute declined to sober levels, but it is the weather which dominates the minds of manufacturers and exporters. The heat has banished gaiety and the rulers of the land have gone to the hills as usual The Governor is in Darjeeling and his Councillors and Ministers have joined him for the arduous performance of their duties. This is the time when the Darjeeling traders make their money. The presence of the Court provokes social events; parties, dances and receptions are held to relieve the minds of men and women overwhelmed with work. Sir Surrendranath in his ministerial days used to convene select committee meetings at Darjeeling, an arrangement which delighted the lucky M. L. C.'s who got double fare and returned as social successes. The two ministers we have now are shy creatures, the accountant-general having refused to pass their salary. They are, however, in the whirl of Darjeeling where without pining they can have a draught of the nectar of official gods. The old Council used to cry itself hoarse against the exodus to the hills and quote the declaration of Lord Carmichael that he did more work on the plains than on the hills. The cessation of the exodus is one of those reforms which cannot be usefully discussed before responsible government, is attained. You may refer to the lavish mitigations of ice and fan, but the Court is wedded to the Darjeeling season and so they go in special trains and saloons.

ENTER CHANAKYA.

The appearance of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu as an Executive Councillor will tax the solidarity of the Swarajist Opposition in the legislature. He has earned this office by his devoted services on the Lee Commission and he will prove a subtle diplomat in the ordering of forces. Besides intrinsic ability, he has a suavity of manner and personal approach which the Maharajah of Burdwan failed to show. In the current process of taming the Opposition and putting individuals on false scents, Mr. Basu will introduce new tactics. Reactionaries are exploiting communal rivalry for all they are worth. So flagrant indeed has the tendency become that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has had to come out appealing to his co-religionists to disregard the propaganda that the attack against Ministers, was inspired by communal pique. The accident that the two Ministers are Moslems is being exploited by astute propagandists, and as the margin of the Swarajist majority in the Council is narrow the seduction of individuals is a serious matter. Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General, is believed to have made a zealous study of the Government of India Act 1919 and reached the conclusion that the Reforms do not preclude the possibility of non-salaried Ministers. There are also rumours regarding the formation of a secret society of Indo-European origin prepared to collect money for the re-assurance of Ministers. About Rs. 75,000 is mentioned as the sum already collected. Even if the funds are inadequate, we have to anticipate the move of Government who intend bringing in supplementary grants to make good the failure of the Council and recover the pay of Ministers. Lord Lytton is ardently in favour of a gamble and I am told that whenever he meets an apathetic M. L. C. he bestows a cordial handshake and emits a gay allusion to his vote in the Council. What Lord Lytton is pining for, is a colleague good at personal persuasion and fatherly admonition, and he has found an old hand in Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. And I shall not be surprised if the next session of the Council reveals the result of his diplomacy. Internally too, the Swarajya Party seems lacking in cohesion. One of the leading topics of the hour is the Mayoralty of Calcutta and the candidates for the post of Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. I wrote last week that in the choice for the latter office, there was dissent among the Swarajist Commissioners. There are two hot favourites. Yesterday we had the news (since proved false) that Mr. B. N. Sasmal, M.L.C., resigned from the Swarajya Party because his claim for the Corporation appointment was being neglected in favour of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the clever youth who is the idol of juvenile nationalists and the prop and soul of "Forward." I fear, and there are many who share the fear, that the Swarajist Opposition in the Council has passed the zenith of their course. The damage they inflicted on diarchy would have been fatal if the Ministers had enough self-respect to resign. A well-bred dog leaves the room before being kicked out. Diarchy has however been exposed fully and Bengal is eagerly awaiting the results of the Juhu Conference. Mr. Das has been kept back here on account of the Corporation affair and the threat of Swami Viswanand to open Satyagraha for the purification of the Tarkerswar temple.

BENGAL AND HORNIMAN.

The indecent vilification of Mr. Horniman by Sir Maurice Hayward provoked the contempt and detestation of all fair-minded people. To give formal expression to the feeling, the Indian Journalists' Association held an extraordinary meeting last week when strong speeches were made condemning the persecution of Mr. Horniman and the doctrine of servility propounded by Sir Maurice for the benefit of editors. Among older journalists, Mr. Horniman is remembered as a familiar colleague. When he left the "Statesman", he had already established a reputation for talent and genuine regard for Indians. In 1913, there were two capable European journalists in the "Statesman"; one was Mr. J. A Jones and the other Mr. B. G. Horniman. Mr. Jones was a clever dictionist, but Mr. Horniman had the talent for all-round journalism and if he had cared to temporise with his principles he might have aspired to the editorship of the "Statesman". He was the most capable news-editor the "Statesman" ever had, and it is certain that in seceding from the Junkers' rank, he sacrificed a lucrative career, the chances of social popularity among his own people and the most-coveted of official rewards for hack-work. But he was distinctly pro-Indian and all his persecutions should be visualised by Indians in contrast with the prizes he relinquished. An old colleague of Mr. Horniman told me at the meeting of the genuineness of Mr. Horniman's sympathies at the time of Bengali agitation. He truly loved Indians and educated a number of Bengali students. At one time there were as many as fourteen students living on his bounty, some of whom he had never seen in his life. To no application for charity would Mr. Horniman say Nay and his large-hearted and even reckless benevolence used to astound his colleagues engaged in shaking the pagoda-tree. The malevolent strictures of Sir Maurice Hayward will not tarnish Horniman's reputation in Bengal, and to us it has been a humiliating surprise that even an official-ridden Council has had the temerity to endorse vindictiveness against a man of such noble traits and exaggerated foibles. How many I.C.S. men can show a record of charity comparable with Horniman's in his pre-Home Rule days, and afterwards? The meeting was presided over by Mr. Krishnakumar Mitter, whose place in the profession corresponds here to that of Mr. K. Natarajan in Bombay. The story of official rancour visibly moved the audience.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

There was much more activity in our market during the earlier part of the period under review, than has been witnessed for some considerable time, forward business being placed in most styles, with Dhooties predominant. The sharp rise in the price of the raw material, however, caused manufacturers to greatly increase their limits and as dealers refused to follow a large number of offers, which would otherwise have been brought to book, were withdrawn. It is possible, however, as a result of the fall of 96 points in American futures on the 7th instant that a portion of these offers will be renewed and that further replacement contracts will be negotiated. The reports of plague from Delhi and the surrounding districts are again very unfavourable and in consequence deliveries to these centres have shown a marked decrease. The week closes quiet, but steady with values showing little or no change.

Grey Shirtings.—Forward and ready transaction for both Home and Country-made cloths have been placed. Values advanced during the week 2 to 3 annas per piece, but close firm at last week's rates. Deliveries and sales have both been good.

Grey Dhooties.—A good replacement business has taken place and there is a large amount still pending. Sales and deliveries have been well maintained, and values are about 3 pies per pair better than last week.

Whites.—There has been a fair "to arrive" business transacted in Light bleaching styles. Deliveries have shown a marked falling off owing to plague up-country.

Miscellaneous.—The sale of Saries has been very good and fancy styles have also commanded more attention. Small purchases for forward shipment are reported to have been made in various makes of fancy cloths, and prices are slightly better.

Yarns.—This section remains very quiet with no business passing.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

During the earlier part of the period under review our local Yarn market showed signs of improvement, but at the close an easier feeling is in evidence. Demand from the consuming centres is only moderate, but stocks are low and the position appears to be quite healthy.

We quote per 5 lbs., according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 4-10-0 to 4-14-0.
Mule 12½s. Rs. 4-13-6 to 5-1-6.
Mule 14½s. Rs. 5-1-0 to 5-5-0.
Mule 16½s. Rs. 5-3-0 to 5-7-0.
Mule 20½s. Rs. 5-9-0 to 5-13-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-13-6 to 6-1-6.

COAL.

There is no material change in the market. Wagons are in better supply, but there are not sufficient to meet requirements. Raising have been affected by marriages.

The following are the current quotations:—

Deshergiur—Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 7.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Report, dated, Calcutta, 8th April, 1924, states:—

Heavy Goods.—This market has ruled strong and prices continue to advance. The various qualities for the West Coast of S. A. have been in good demand and for near delivery are difficult to obtain. Speculators have again been active, and moderate trade has resulted with Mills in E. Bags, Hy. C.'s and B. Twills up to March next.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for April at Rs. 34-4-0, for July at Rs. 23-8-0, for October at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34; B. Twills for April at Rs. 54-, for May/June at Rs. 52-8-0, for June at Rs. 51-4-0 to Rs. 52; B. Twills (42½ x 25 hd.) for 15th May at Rs. 53-8-0 basis, for July at Rs. 50 to Rs. 53 basis; Cornsacks (41¼ x 24 hd.), for 15th August at Rs. 52-4-0 basis to Rs. 51-12-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for April at Rs. 62-8-0; Liverpool Twills (41½ x 24 hd.) for May at Rs. 64 basis, for July and early August at Rs. 59 basis to Rs. 60-5-0 basisfii; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 66 to Rs. 67 for July/December at Rs. 67-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twills Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2¼ lbs. for July at Rs. 57 to Rs. 56-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 56-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius:—B. Twills for April at Rs. 54-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 52-8-0, for June at Rs. 51-4-0 to Rs. 52; No. 2 Twills for April at Rs. 59-8-0 to Rs. 60, for April/May at Rs. 58-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 51 to Rs. 50-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 50-8-0 for August at Rs. 50-12-0; Woolpacks for May/June at Rs. 2-14-0 for July at Rs. 2-13-0. 0

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for July at Rs. 39-8-0 for January/March at Rs. 36 to Rs. 36-8-0; Hy. C.'s for April at Rs. 52, for July/September at Rs. 49 to Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 50, for January/March at Rs. 46; Liverpool Twills (36") for April at Rs. 64 basis; A. Twills for April at Rs. 63, for January/March at Rs. 56.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for May/June at Rs. 52-8-0, for June at Rs. 51-4-0 to Rs. 52, for July at Rs. 50-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 49 to Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 49, for October at Rs. 48, for October/December at Rs. 47, for January/March at Rs. 46; Liverpool Twills for January/March at Rs. 53 to Rs. 54.

Hessians.—During the early part of the week prices ruled firm and a fairly large trade was transacted with shippers and speculators up to September, while the latter have bought a moderate quantity for October/March. Towards the close, there is less inclination to buy, and prices are easier.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 16-2-0 to Rs. 16-7-0 to Rs. 15-12-0, for April at Rs. 16-2-0 to Rs. 16-8-0 to Rs. 15-12-0, for May/June at Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 16-6-0 to Rs. 15-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-10-0 to Rs. 16-2-0 to Rs. 15-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 16 to Rs. 15-6-0, for January/March at Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-8-0.

Hessian Bags 54" x 27" hd., ex 40" 8 ozs. for April/June at Rs. 34-4-0.0

11 porters for Ready at Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-10-0, for April at Rs. 20-8 0 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-10-0, for April/June at Rs. 21, for May/June at Rs. 20-6-0 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-10,0, for July/September at Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 21 to Rs. 20-10-0, for October/December at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 20 to Rs. 19-8-0, for October/March at Rs. 19-12-0, for January/March at Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-8-0.

SWARAJISTS' PROMISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A Marathi Weekly ('Kesari') of Poona declares in a note on the attitude of the Swarajists towards the Councils, that Deshabandhu C. R. Das never said, prior to the elections, that the Swarajists would resign in a body if they found themselves in a minority in the different legislatures. As one who heard Mr. Das on the compromise resolution at Delhi last year, I feel bound to contradict the above statement and invite the attention of your readers to the Deshabandhu's declaration from the rostrum of the special session of the Congress, in reply to a query from one of the delegates, that if his counsel should prevail, he would ask the Swarajists to withdraw if they found themselves in a minority in the Council. May I, by the way, inquire if Mr. Das ever presented his counsel, since, to prevail among his confreres?—Yours, etc.,

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Correspondent S. M. L.

Present address:—

J.P. RAY, K.P. RAY, Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

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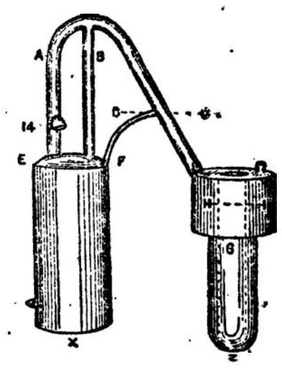

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UNIVERSITY REFORMS.

Sir,—I hope you will make room for a few remarks on the subject in your valuable paper.

It is indeed a hopeful sign that people have at last begun to see that the University of Bombay is badly in need of reform. There will not be much difference of opinion on many of the points suggested by Father Blatter, but some of his suggestions call for careful scrutiny, all the more because many people are likely to be carried away by arguments however unsound when they come from anybody in Father Blatter's position. I refer in particular to the choice of subjects suggested by that writer for a beginning to be made by the University in the way of research. His complaint is that Prof. Geddes showed no results at the end of five years. I wonder what results the learned Father expected to see? Did he expect everybody in Bombay to become an expert in Sociology? He thinks that the subject is too exalted for the Indian intellect. With all respect, I beg to differ. He thinks the subject is suitable for America, not for India. May I ask why? Perhaps because it may help to wake the political consciousness of the people! From the Indian point of view, that is a desideratum. In fact this is the principal point I want to emphasize. Father Blatter thinks the claims of subjects like History, Sanscrit etc. ought to be recognized. I wish Indian educationists to keep their eyes open and beware of suggestions of this kind. It will not be news to anybody if I say that if there is any political future for India, it will not be brought any nearer by emphasizing subjects of purely academic interest like History, Sanscrit, Archeology etc. but by concentrating all available energy and money on subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Biology etc., and on their practical application to industry, engineering, medicine and so on. I am quite prepared to grant that Father Blatter may sincerely think that the good of India lies in Sanscrit. But in that case I have no use for antiquated opinions of this type. In that case he happens to agree, quite by accident of course, with the people whose vested interests are served by keeping India in the background. These people make it a point to shower unstinted praise with their tongue in their cheek of course on Indian spirituality. In fact they are prepared to grant Indians the monopoly of heaven provided they do not attempt to interfere with their programme of monopolies in this world. I for one am not satisfied with the other world programme. I want something more solid for my country. I know there are Indians who are satisfied with their supposed spiritual superiority and think it their duty to despise the things of this world. To these let me point out, that this is selfish beyond words. There are no nations, at least so far as I know, in the other world. It is everybody for himself and devil take the hindmost. This surely is not patriotic. It is the duty of every patriot to do what he can for his country, i.e. to say for the material prosperity of his country, since for the country as such there is no other world. It is his duty to keep his eyes open and not to fall into obvious traps laid for his vanity. I need hardly repeat that material prosperity lies in the sciences and their practical applications and not in subjects of academic interest. Let him not be afaid that these will be neglected. There are always some people who will interest themselves in them, and even if there are not, let them be neglected for a while. They will have their turn when we have more money and more leisure. Try to do what you can therefore to encourage the sciences. Your enemies will naturally try to hamper you, and they may even succeed if you are not strong enough. But strong or weak, it is the duty of every patriot at least to protest with might and main, whether the protest has any effect or not. If public funds are to be spent, let them be spent to some purpose. If you can avoid having to pay unnecessarily high salaries to foreign professors, so much the better. Even if they have to be paid, see at least that the money is not wasted on useless subjects.

If the courses of study are remodelled, see that the sciences get the principl place. Let the people who like to do other subjects please themselves. But at least do not force the academic subjects on people who wish to concentrate on the sciences. For them any compulsion to learn other subjects means waste of time, waste of energy. The grip of compulsory subjects leaves them in the end too exhausted to do any real work when at last they are free if they ever are. For the country's sake, try to prevent this if you can, and let no Indian voice hamper scientific progress.—Yours, etc.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The question of retrenchment in the working of the Municipal Schools in Bombay has come into prominence mainly owing to the difference of average expenditure per student in the aided school and the Municipal school, which are fourteen rupees and fifty-six respectively per student. This increase in the average is mainly due to the high rents of buildings and the high scale of pay of teachers as compared with the private institutions, where the teachers are actuated to work on less pay out of a spirit of sacrifice. The Educational Inspector, B.D., seems to attribute this increase to the over-staffing of the scools; but as pointed out before the suggestion is not correct. He would have been quite right if he had pointed out that the number of superintendents and their assistants had at present greatly increased. While the Government Deputy Educational Inspector with his two assistants does the work of inspecting all the Primary schools in Bombay, the Schools Commitee have thought it necessary to engage one superintendent for Municipal Schools and two assistant superintendents and their assistants, and one superintendent for aided primary schools. It is this establishment that is unnecessarily increased. It is always given out that this increase is necessary to keep up the efficiency. The manner in which they are doing their work can well be seen from the fact that it is only from July to October that they inspect the schools and from November to March they are busy with conducting the examinations in the different schools. The present system of these examinations has this main defect that some schools conduct their examinations in November whilst some do not hold them till March. Thus it is hard for a boy to go from one school to another even if the necessity has arisen owing to the change of residence. The work of conducting the examination can well be entrusted to the different head-masters and it will leave more time for the inspecting officers to devote to inspection. If this change is effected the Committee will soon see that such a large inspecting staff is not at all necessary.

The aided schools are as if under a dyarchy. The Government Deputy Educational Inspector and the Superintendent of Aided Schools are both responsible for inspecting them, but the grant is given according to the recommendation of the superintendent, as if the Deputy Educational Inspector's recommendations are not worthwhile considering. This change was effected only two years ago and till then the recommendations of the Deputy Educational Inspector were highly valued. This change is not based on any clear principle. One or the other of the Inspecting officials must be redundant.

Another extravagance in expenditure occurs through maintaing some higher standards in the Municipal Schools. The Committee has allowed only the 5th and the 6th and in a very few upto the 7th (Vernacular). It will be generally noticed that these classes are thinly attended, while the expenditure over them is very great as subjects like English have to be taught. In most cases where the 5th standard, is added in any of the municipal schools it will be seen that they have been generally started for the sake of the failed students. This system does not conduce to efficiency. Sufficient attention to English cannot be paid in these classes as it is paid in secondary schools, and hence when the boy pleting the 5th standard seeks admission to the 2nd standard (English) in the secondary schools he has to be refused admission. I would strongly urge that in order to do away with this corrupt system these classes should be immediately done away with and a real retrenchment be effected. It may be said that higher primary education is necessary and that these classes are useful. For such purposes the Schools Committee should maintain one school teaching upto the Vernacular Final in each suitable locality and where there is no secondary school near it.

The next better method of reducing the expenditure without making the cause of education suffer is to encourage the private institutions. The aided institutions, as can be seen from the last report of the Schools Committee, can conduct a school having 200 students efficiently at an expenditure of only five thousand, whereas the Municipality requires Rs. 14,000. The principle of helping the aided institutions and encouraging them seems to have been lost sight of by the Committee. The steadily decreasing number of aided primary schools through want of proper support bears out my statement. The Committee is unable to give the full one-third grant to the aided schools as required by the rules. The Committee is actually discouraging the private institutions by locating some of their schools just near or in front of aided primary schools. I would, therefore, suggest that the Committee should do its utmost to aid private institutions even if they are required to pay half the expenditure whenever the school is found to be deserving. This will save the necessity of maintaining municipal schools in large numbers.

From the facts and suggestions made by me it must become clear that a substantial reduction in the present expenditure can be effected by the Committee and the way for the introduction of free and compulsory education made easy.—Yours, etc.

RAJARAM K. VAIDYA
Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

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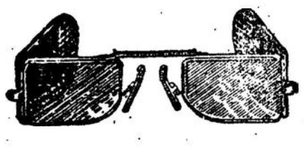

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